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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Our European Selections for to-day's Paper are of a very miscellaneous character; the late accounts from England, indeed, representing no event of great public interest as engrossing the Public mind.

We have looked in vain in the English Papers for a confirmation of the melancholy intelligence lately announced here, that Ireland was again plunged into distress on account of the scarcity of grain. On the contrary, we have the satisfaction to observe that according to the various accounts from different parts of the country the harvest has been exceedingly abundant; and that through the goodness of Providence such an year of plenty has hardly been experienced for half a century past.

London, Sept. 17.—The Greeks.—The Greeks, we are disposed to think, have no cause to lament the change, if the Court of Vienna do so. Lord Londonderry seemed indeed to have gone a step beyond indifference to classical associations, if he ever had any. Indeed in his particular case, no gratitude certainly was due to the Greeks. Mr. Canning, however, is a scholar, and his literary accomplishments will not, at all events, inspire him with an aversion to the descendants of the first instructors of our species. Besides perceiving that British interests would be essentially promoted by the establishment of an independent Government in the East, which might secure the inhabitants in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry; he must also be aware, that the glory and reputation of the nation, are deserving of some regard. It cannot surely conduce to the reputation of England, that in a struggle like this, in which the people of most of the countries of Europe take so deep an interest, its Government, if it did not positively assist the Turks, allowed the Government of Austria to aid these barbarians in the work of destruction. Britain is not interested in the thralldom of Italy, to Austria, and has not, therefore, the motives which Austria has, to prevent an independent power from starting up in the neighbourhood of Italy.

We hope it will not turn out that we are giving the new Foreign Secretary credit for more liberal views than he really entertains.

The following are the extracts from the Paris Papers:

Affairs of Greece.—*Paris, Sept. 13.*—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER gave some extracts yesterday on the affairs of Greece, as affecting as they were incorrect. We were consoled by referring to dates. In general, that Journal must be read with the greatest mistrust. It may be instructed as to facts, but it perverts them, evidently to its own purposes. When any news favourable to the Greeks is circulated in Europe, the OBSERVER preserving silence concerning things which it knows to be true, seizes hold of some petty advantage gained by their enemies, which it recounts with all its details, and transforms into a victory. By its political relations, it is able to be precise in its narrations, which thus always appear credible; while the Greeks who have not yet been able to establish regular communications with Europe, and are more occupied with fighting than writing, can only say, "on such a day the Turks were conquered at such a place, and they postpone the relation of the details to some other opportunity." The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, not finding any thing favourable in the recent news, returns to what is passed, and

gives us the details of those events which took place between the 4th and 22d of July, while it ought at the same time to have been in possession of more recent intelligence, but not of so agreeable a nature. We shall abstain, therefore, in order to avoid confusion, from repeating minute details now become useless, and in their stead shall supply a recital of the affair at Thermopylæ, which was so long doubted, and we shall afterwards give a history of the events in the Peloponnesus, more recent than that contained in the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER.—*Remarks of the Constitutionnel.*

The disastrous news from Greece which we gave yesterday can no longer be doubted. Our Ausburg correspondent confirms it by his letter of September 7. It is less by his victories than by the publication of an amnesty that Chourschid Pacha has succeeded in disarming the population of 40 villages between Thermopylæ and the Isthmus. Traitors surrendered to his Lieutenant, Mahmud Pacha, the citadel of Corinth. The Greek Senate, which took refuge at Argos, caused these perfidious men to be beheaded. Colocotroni, with his Mainotes, has saved himself in the mountains as we supposed. One circumstance alone seems favourable to the Greeks. Chourschid Pacha has returned to Thessaly, where new insurrections render his presence necessary, but, it is added, he leaves a large force in the Morea; it is reckoned at 50,000 Turks, which appears to us exaggerated. The Turkish fleet is at Paris.—*Journal des Debats.*

Vienna Sept. 4.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of this day contains advices from Constantinople of a very recent date, which present much interest:—

"*Constantinople, Aug. 19.*"—Several Tartars arrived here the 11th, bringing the news that Mahmoud Pacha (probably the Pacha of Salonica), after having beaten the insurgents in two encounters, of which the last took place near Megara, penetrated the Isthmus, and got possession of the town and citadel of Corinth.

"The 15th, a direct dispatch of Chourschid Pacha confirmed this news, adding, that in spite of the difficulty of the ground, and the preparations for defence that had been announced, the Ottoman army had advanced from Zeitun to Megara without meeting the least resistance. Forty-nine communes accepted the amnesty, and Chourschid Pacha, faithful to his plan of stifling the insurrections, rather than by force of arms, has no where been obliged to use rigour.

"The Seraskier (Chourschid) has returned from Megara to Thessaly, abandoning to the young and victorious Mahmoud the conduct of the ulterior operations in the Morea. The latter, after the taking of Corinth, detached a corps of 6000 light troops to Napoli de Romania to retake the place, or to raise the siege of it, for, strange as it may appear, its fate is not ascertained.

"The same day, the Porte received the news that its great fleet arrived before Patras; Kara Mahmed Pacha had taken the command and landed a corps of 8,000 men.

"The Ottoman Army in the Morea is estimated at 50,000 men, including the Albanian auxiliaries.

"However difficult it is to get precise details from the Ottoman Ministers, who are themselves insufficiently informed by defective reports, they all agree, at least, that the most powerful

ally of the Turkish army, is the division that reigns among the heads of the army of the Insurgents. Each of them only thinks to swell his share of the booty. This, for example, Colocotroni has done, who has thrown himself into the Mountains of Maina with the military chest of the corps which he commanded. There he negotiates his submission, and will obtain his amnesty if he knows how to manage matters.

"According to letters from Tyros and Athens, which were totally abandoned by the Insurgents on the approach of the Ottoman army, the Greek Government, which had fled from Corinth to Argos, totally dissolved itself on the approach of the Ottoman troops, but not without having previously had the individuals beheaded who were accused of having given up Corinth to the Turks.

"P. S.—A letter from Corfu of the 6th of August asserts, without other details, that Chourschid Pacha, who marches from Corinth on Tripolizza, has made himself master of Argos."

Corfu, Aug. 11.—We have received certain news of the general defeat of the Turks. It took place at Thermopylae, rendered three times illustrious by the armies of the modern Greeks. It is the greatest battle which they have gained since their insurrection. Chourschid Pacha had arrived, at the head of an army composed of the forces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and of all the reinforcements from the Danube, amounting together to about 40,000 men.

On the 20th July he came to attack the passage. Without disputing the ground with him, the Greeks allowed him to advance far into the defile. General Nicetas, who commanded them, then caused the Turks to be attacked both in front and on their right flank, while a column commanded by Contozanne debouched by the heights on the side of Molos, and, by an animated attack, broke through and divided the ranks of the enemy. In spite of this manœuvre, which weakened them, the Turks following their first impetuosity, fought with great fury, which only served to render the battle more bloody without affording them the least favourable chance. After a carnage of more than three hours, the column entangled in the defile surrendered, while the rest of the army sought its safety in flight. Chourschid Pacha, pursued in his retreat, took the road to Pharsalia. Led by this road into the defiles of Trachis nearly four leagues in length, he lost three-fourths of the remainder of his army. From the village of Zoli to Thaumacoos, the whole way was filed up with dead bodies. The Seraskier arrived at Larissa with only 3,000 men.

A single column of twelve or fourteen thousand men, detached from the army of Chourschid before the battle, penetrated by a circuitous road into Loerida. But Mehemed Pacha, who commanded it, divided it into two columns, by an inconceivable fault, when he arrived at Grabia; one took the road of Megaride to reach the isthmus of Corinth, the other that of Livadia, and passed by sea into the Peloponnesus. We have now learnt that these two corps, after being harassed in their progress, were in the end destroyed.

The Souliots, after two victories over Omar Pacha, continue their excursions, which they undertake with great advantage from the heights of Kiappa, against the Albanians, commanded by this Pacha. His army, which, at the beginning of June, amounted to 24,000 men, is now reduced to 7000.

The plague is committing terrible ravages on the Turks at Larissa, Jannina, and Paramythia. The Turkish fleet, which has arrived at Patras, is also a prey to this scourge, which carries off the sailors still belonging to the Porte. It was thought that this fleet was to carry a large detachment of troops, but it has scarcely enough soldiers on board for the service of the ships.

Zante, August 12.—As soon as the Greek Government was informed that a corps of the Turkish army had penetrated into the Peloponnesus, and that the Turkish fleet was expected on its coasts, it summoned all the inhabitants to arms by the following Proclamation:—

"The most cruel tyranny has compelled you to have recourse to arms to purge the home of your fathers of the sanguinary monsters, who, for so long a time, have bowed you to the earth with ignominy and exactions. Furious at seeing you struggling for liberty, these monsters resolved to annihilate you. The sun has never shone on a cause more just and sacred than yours, nor on a more bloodthirsty enemy.

"Your successes have only inspired your enemy with a more ardent desire for vengeance; collecting all the forces both by sea and land, he wished to strike a blow as unexpected as severe. Now the grand contest is to begin which is to bring on a crisis decisive of our revolution. Life and death are common to all animals; but freedom or a glorious death is the ornament of men worthy of the name. Leave then, Peloponnesians, and other Greeks, your private affairs, and your commercial pursuits, to take up arms. Let Peloponnesus and the whole of Greece be transformed into a camp, where the impotent fury of your enemies shall be for ever subdued.

"You do not require to go far in search of the examples you ought to follow—around you are the tombs of your heroic ancestors. Your representatives, resolved to conquer or perish, will march at the head of the army. Let the whole nation leave the towns and follow their leader to the combat, till the horrid monster of despotism gives up his last breath beneath our repeated blows.

"Brave Mainots, sons of the Spartans, your steep rocks, your villages will no longer be the retired places where Liberty may breathe secure. Descend with her to the cities and plains of Greece. And you, intrepid Souliots, who have never feared an enemy, you have yet to make one struggle, and you will be for ever united with your brethren.

"Inhabitants of Hydra, of Spezzia, of Psara, the vessels which your canon have not yet subdued are no more invincible than those you have already destroyed. You will prove to the world that it is not masses of wood but men who obtain naval victories.

"ATHANASE KANAKARE, Vice President."

Argos, July 11 (23), 1822."

In consequence of this proclamation, between seven and eight thousand men of the voluntary militia united themselves with the troops at Patras. Four thousand Mainots, following the orders of their Chief, Maunomichale arrived at Calamata. The other Peloponnesians having taken up arms, Generals Colocotroni and Maunomichale were soon able to march at the head of 16,000 men towards Argos. It was in the plains of Argos that they met the enemy and defeated him.

The remains of the Turkish Army went towards Corinth, where a corps of the enemy's army, amounting to 6,000 men composed of Turks from Patras and from Lepanto had just arrived. The victorious Greeks marched against their new enemies. The second battle lasted the 6th and 7th of August, and was fought on the plains of St. George, between Argos and Corinth. Three thousand Turks perished. As yet the number of wounded and of prisoners is not known; about 2000 horses, 120 camels, and all the baggage and ammunition fell into the hands of the Greeks, and the defeated Turks endeavoured to proceed towards Corinth, whither Colocotroni pursued them with vigour.

Hydra, July 31.—Six days ago the Turkish fleet crossed the seas on its way to Patras. It consisted of 68 vessels, four of which were of the line, and five frigates. This is the third cruise which has made in this neighbourhood. It is now intended to take on board the new Captain Pasha, who is far from equaling in merit his cruel predecessor.

A corps of the Turkish army, amounting to 12,000 men, recently penetrated by Livadia into the Peloponnesus, where it is

* The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, which gives news contrary in appearance to this, cites only, letters of the 22d of July, or dated fifteen days anterior to ours.

now harassed by the inhabitants. It entered the Peloponnesus by the gulf of Lepanto.

The Greeks have no longer to fear the Turkish troops. The worst enemies for them are certain Christians, who persecute Christianity in Greece, as much as they cherish it in their own country; but it is not the British Government which carries of this species of undeclared war against the Greeks. Since this Government was convinced of the pacific intentions of Russia it has seemed strictly to observe the neutrality which it avows.

But another Christian Government, since it has obtained from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg a promise not to make war against the Turks, favours their operations as much as it impedes those of the Greeks. While England did not oppose the blockade established by the Greeks, the trading vessels of another nation, accompanied by an armed squadron, sought to supply a place with provisions blockaded by the Greeks.

An intrigue prepared from afar has recently been detected. A number of pretended exiles, under the pretext of seeking service in Greece, wished to engage other foreigners to join with them in their intrigues. The confessions of some of these vile instruments have taught the Greeks what they have to fear from the secret and undeclared war.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—General Don Carlos Barceña has been appointed commander of the Fourth Military district; Brigadier Honorato du Biesel, Commander of that of Cadix; the *Marechal du Camp* Don Alvaro Maria Chacou, Commander of that of Salamanca; Brigadier Don Antonio Barriel is appointed *Chief d'Etat Major* at Madrid, *ad interim*.

The Members of the Tribunal of War and of the Marine have been displaced, for having approved of the opinion of General Copons, in favour of the officers of the Ex-Royal Guard.

Colonel Don T. M. Pax, formerly implicated in the affair of General Fortier, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment Ferdinand 7th Infantry, vice general Torrejo, promoted to another situation.

Liberty of the Press in France.—In our yesterday's translation of the proceedings relative to the four French Journals, it was stated that no defence was offered by them; from an article in the *Constitutionnel*, of the 14th, commenting on the judgment of the Court, we learn the reason of this. "Relying (says the Editor) on the previous practices and customs of the Court, which have always granted the accused, if he has objections to state in *limine*, the privilege of being heard in reply to the accusation, on some other day, if his objections are found not relevant, we attended only to state our objections to the mode of proceeding (*moyens prejudiciables*), and declared that we did not mean to reply to the accusation. Counting, however, on the former precedents of this very Court, reposing in security on its previous decisions, we have seen ourselves deceived by the sudden application of a new mode of proceeding."

"We were only accused of incorrectness and bad faith. Now the highest punishment ordered by the law for these infractions, amounts only to a pecuniary penalty not exceeding 6,000 francs; but the Court has punished us far more severely."

"It is under pretence also of preserving correctness in reports that we are punished. But it so happens, that not one merely, but all the opposition journals, are forbid for a long time to report the proceedings of Courts of Justice. During this time these proceedings will therefore be reported by the journalists of one party: is this a sure guarantee for correctness, and for that impartiality which is the declared wish of the Court?"

"For ourselves, we can assert that we have constantly maintained the correctness of our Reports: we have offered proofs of our assertions, which were not listened to; when we again appear before the Court we will offer them again, and perhaps it may then determine to receive them. We will never refrain

from demanding the most scrupulous and extensive investigation of the facts which we have stated; and when occupied with the opposition which we mean to make, the Court shall at length know our means of defence, which it could not at present hear, we venture to think, that the whole world ought to recognise our correctness, and do homage to our good faith."

"Besides the opposition, we have it yet in our power, and mean to make to the decree which the Court has already given, we intend also to appeal in cassation against the preparatory decree which rejected our objections; and we will also appeal in cassation against the definitive decree."—*Constitutionnel*.

Hanover, August 16, 1822.—The ceremony of the baptism of Princess Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth Mary-Sophia-Louise, daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Governor-General of Hanover, and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Landgravine and Princess of Hesse, his wife, was performed this day according to the rites of the Established Church of England, at the Palace of Monthbrillant, near this City.

Donation by the King.—In addition to a princely donation by the King of 500*l.* to the Cornwall Lunatic Asylum, his Majesty has added a subscription of 25*l.* a-year to his former bounty in aid of its funds.

Russian Statistics.—In a statistical table of Russia, that has lately been published there, it appears that the superficies of the empire, cover a space of 298,950 square miles, and contains 40,007 souls; that the number of manufactures is 3,724; that the capital employed in commerce is 312,660,000 roubles, and that the amount of the capitation and impost on liquors is 169,350,000 roubles.

Monthly Agricultural Report for August.—The Harvest throughout most Counties will be completed before the close of the present month. So sudden a produce of fine-conditioned grain, within ten months of that of the last year has, through the necessity of the Farmer, thrown upon the market a superabundant supply, to the further increase of Agricultural distress. The rapidity with which the corn has been thus harvested has also produced the serious consequence of ultimately depriving the day labourer of that employ, for which the diminished means of the Farmer can find no substitute. In several districts a considerable portion of the workmen are thus driven to apply for parochial relief.—The new Warrants rise and weigh well.—The Barleys are generally thin, and but few samples have appeared of malting colour.—Beans, Pease, and Oats are partial crops, that will scarcely reach an average produce.—The Hops are improved in the chief plantations of Kent and Sussex, where they now reckon on half a crop.—Clover Seed, from its irregular bloom, is not expected to be very productive.—The late sown Turnips are much improved by favourable showers, and appear in general full of growth, as do the Mangel Wurzel, Cattle Cabbage, and Col-seeds.—The lands, that should exhibit at this season clean fallows, wear an aspect of deterioration, in most counties, from the inability of the occupiers to give them due tillage. Extensive tracts appear totally out of cultivation.—The Wool Market is brisker, and commanding better, than last month's prices for long as well as short fleeces.—Lean Stock continues low, particularly for Beasts.—Store Sheep are worth rather more money, from the promising prospect of green feed.—Smithfield affords rather a better price for small prime Beef; but Mutton and Lamb have had no advance.—The late Horse Fairs have been much frequented by Foreign Agents, who eagerly buy up Horses of shape and make, without regard to price; several were sold at the late Horn-castle Fair as high as 350 guineas each. Good bony Cart Colts are likewise in more request.

America.—An almost incredible increase has taken place in America in the single department of the Post-offices since 1790. In that year the United States had 75 post-offices. In the year 1817, to which the complete account is made up, the number of post-offices was 3459. In 1790, the post-office receipts, exclusive of expenses, were 37,935 dollars; in 1817, the receipts were 1,002,973 dollars!

† This is the same corps of which we announced the almost total dissolution, in the *CONSTITUTIONNEL* of Sept. 7th.

It is understood that Lord Edward Somerset will be appointed Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, *vice* General Dalancy deceased. Lieutenant General Sir George Walker, G. C. B., is to succeed the late Lieutenant General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, a Bart. G. C. B., as Colonel of the 52d Light Infantry. Major General Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B., is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 85th Regiment, *vice* Lieutenant General Walker, appointed to the 52d Light Infantry. It is also understood that Lord Hill will be appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, *vice* the late Lieutenant General Oakes.

His Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.—On parades, the Horse Artillery, whether mounted or dismounted, take the Right of all other Cavalry.—The Cavalry, whether mounted or dismounted, take the Right of Infantry of every description.—The Royal Artillery have the Precedence of other Infantry.—The Royal Engineers and the Royal Sappers and Miners, take post on the Left of the Royal Artillery.—The Foot Guards take the Right of all Regiments of Infantry of the Line.—The Royal Veteran Battalions are the next in Rank.—Then the Regiments of Infantry of the Line according to their Number and Order of Precedence.—The Royal Marines, when acting with the troops of the Line, are to take rank next to the 49th Regiment.—The Militia Regiments take rank after those of the Line, according to their respective numbers, as fixed by lot.—When Regiments of British and Irish Militia are serving together, the priority of rank is to be considered to belong to the Militia of that part of the United Kingdom in which the quarter may be situated. It is, however, to be understood, that this regulation refers merely to circumstances of Parade. On all other occasions Corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General, or other Officer commanding may judge most convenient, and best adapted to the purpose of the Service.

[This Gazette contains an order for the prorogation of Parliament to the 26th of November, and the following memorandum:—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 8th (or King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons being armed, clothed, and equipped as Hussars, and the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons being armed, clothed, and equipped as Lancers.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir William Knighton, Bart. to be Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

4th Reg. Foot: T. Williams, Gent. to be Ens. vice Chetwode, prom.—6th Ditto: Ens. C. Rainsford, to be Ens. vice Neill, who exc.—21st Ditto: Sec. Lieut. G. Deane, to be First Lieut. vice Montgomerie, dec.; R. Anstruther, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Deane.—22d Ditto: Lieut. H. J. Connor, to be First Lieut. vice Barnett, who exc.—30th Ditto: Ens. J. N. Gregg, to be Lieut. vice Ros (3d) dec.—32d Ditto: Lieut. T. H. Wingfield, to be Capt. vice Lewis, who retires; Ensign J. G. Campbell, to be Lieut. vice Wingfield.—37th Ditto: Brev. Maj. C. L. Fitzgerald, to be Capt. vice Stuart, who exc.—38th Ditto: Ens. F. Moore, to be Lieut. vice Keer, sen. dec.—47th Ditto: Ens. P. Ridge, to be Lieut. vice Corbrane, dec.—57th Ditto: Cornet A. Shewell, to be Ens. vice Powell, who exc.—58th Ditto: Capt. Charles Rowley, to be Capt. vice Phelan, who exchanges.—65th Ditto: to be Lieutenants: Ensign Wm. S. Wood, vice Joseph Mulken, deceased; Ensign G. M. Bowen, vice Blacker, dec. To be Ensigns: H. R. Addison, Genl. vice Wood; D. O'Brien, Gent. vice Bowen.—72d Ditto: Ensign T. J. Neill, to be Ensign vice Rainsford, who exci.—83d Ditto: Ensign W. Richardson, to be Lieut. vice Abell, dec.—87th Ditto: Lieut. N. Clifford, to be Capt. vice Fitzgerald, dec.; Ensign. G. Booth, to be Lieut. vice Clifford; W. Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Booth.—89th Ditto: To be Capts. Lieut. W. A. Steel, vice Savage, dec.; Lieut. C. Cannon, vice Badden, prom. To be Lieut.: Ensign J. W. Tottenham, vice Cannon. To be Ensign: H. S. La Roche, Gent. vice Tottenham.—92d Ditto: Capt. G. Phelan, to be Capt. vice Rowley, who exci.—Brevet: To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army: Majors M. H. Maclean, and H. Rainey. To be Majors in the Army: Capts. E. Y. Walsstr. R. Mackenzie, P. Baird, and J. Mills.—Hospital Staff: Asst. Staff Surg. J. Ramsay, M. D. to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Trumble, dec. To be Asst. Surgs. to the Forces: Asst. Surgs. T. Taidlaw, T. Stobo, A. Sinclair, and Hosp. Ass. J. Hall.—Royal Regt. of Artillery: First Lieut. W. E. Richards, to be First Lieut. vice H. G. Kersteman; First Lieut. H. Chamberlain, to be ditto, vice Milnes, retired; First Lieut. D. Thordike, to be ditto, vice Paratt, retired.

J. S. Moody, Gent. to be Lieut. ; **B. Evro, Gent.** to be Cornet.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council proroguing Parliament from the 8th of October to the 26th of November. The appointments of the Right Hon. George Canning to be one of the principal Secretaries of State, and of Thomas Asheton Smith, Esq. to be Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.

G. Swayne, Gent. to be Cornet.

Rifle Brigade—Major General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, K. C. B. to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, *vice* Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. appoint to the command of the 78th Foot

Dr. Wm. Beatty, (who was Surgeon, to Lord Nelson at Trafalgar) to be Physician to Greenwich Hospital, vice Wright, deceased.

In the Dundee Advertiser of the 22d August last, we observed the death of the Hon'ble William Erskine, Lord Kinneder, at Edinburgh, on the 14th of the same month. It is only but a few months since we announced in our columns the elevation of Lord Kinneder to the bench, and his so sudden death most forcibly recalls to our minds the demise of the late Chief Justice amongst ourselves. The account is taken from the Scotsman, which says, "It is much to be regretted, that this melancholy event happened before his Lordship had any time to establish his character as a Judge; but those who promoted him to the bench, had the merit of pitching upon a scholar and a gentleman. He was a partisan to be sure; but although he lately displayed his zeal in a branch of the Tory cause here, we never heard that he carried his political feeling to the extreme of violence. This is negative praise only, but in speaking of Edinburgh Tories, it is praise, which cannot, with reference to recent conduct, be bestowed so generally as we could desire—Lord Kinneder, however, and this is positive merit, was possessed of a cultivated taste, and had a just feeling of the honors which belonged to genius."

We should be curious to see the character of a judge, drawn by his friends, to whom his political enemies, and the SCOTSMAN, have allowed so much.

Lord Kinneder was elder brother of the Hon'ble John Erskine, Member of Council at Penang, and who has just gone home, expecting to receive, in the regard of a brother and his young family, the reward of many years spent amidst sickness in a burning clime. He was married in 1809, to the only daughter of Professor Robison of Edinburgh, and sister of Mr. Robison one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests—Mrs. Erskine, predeceased him exactly two years leaving him a family of six children.

Lord Kinneuder was through life the bosom friend of Sir Walter; Scott, and is the same to whom the bard addressed the third canto of *Marmion*, in which all the private feelings and partialities of the Poet are so freely indulged.—*John Ball.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—761—

Indian Free Press.

Our regard to our Correspondents, whose expectations we are sorry to disappoint for a single day if it can be avoided, has induced us to postpone till to-day our own observations on a subject to us of all others the most interesting, and of such a permanent importance, that it cannot be too fully discussed, while there remain any who harbour a doubt from not having carefully considered it in all its bearings.

It is curious to observe the sad shifts to which the enemies of a Free Press are now driven, to maintain their slavish doctrines, which they find equally unsupported by Law and Reason, and which are alike inimical to the happiness of the country and the dignity of the Government; and at the same time insulting to the honour of the British nation. Baffled in the fair field of argument, they have now recourse to clamour and insolence, whereby they bid fair to excite a double portion of disgust in the minds of all liberal men against those principles they disclose, which are in themselves sufficiently odious, even when dressed up by able courtly writers in gay Birth-day attire. With such baubles in the art of sycophancy as India affords, breathing their impure exhalations through the columns of the BULL, we should disdain to hold any discourse or argument, (since to fair and legitimate disputation, they can claim no pretensions), did not the Public agree in considering them as the Champions of the Government; an honour which, however unjustly bestowed upon them, gives them in our eye a consideration, to which they are otherwise by no means entitled. Their present attacks upon this Paper may be for the sake of convenience, considered under the following heads:—

Respect to the Government.—We regard the local Government of this country with all due respect; although we cannot make it an object of worship or servile adulation. We respect it, not because it has the command of wealth and power; since the law shields us from the former, and we have no wish to participate in its honours. These may be motives of respect for those of our antagonists, who so assiduously court chains, and seem to think there is no greater glory than to fawn on Arbitrary Authority. We respect the local Administration as the depository of British Power in India, entrusted to it for the purpose of dispensing the blessings of good government, and encouraging and promoting moral and intellectual improvement among the millions under its control. As such we wish to see it respected by others; and the more effectually it forwards these great objects, the greater will be the respect yielded to it both here and in Europe; a sort of approbation which must be more honourable to our Indian Rulers, as well as to the nation from which their power sprang, than that servile kind of "respect" and adulation extorted by fear, or bought by places and pensions which our Eastern BULL wishes them to claim.

Real respect founded on esteem, such as men of sense value, is a feeling of the mind, which can be produced only by such qualities and conduct as are calculated to inspire it; and as the respect of the Public is founded on principle, it will be regulated by their perception of those qualities; so it depends on individuals themselves, how much of it they enjoy. Professions of respect not felt, may serve the purposes of interested persons, but are extremely prejudicial to the state, because they conceal from those who should and might display such qualities as really to deserve praise, those deficiencies which might perhaps be easily remedied. It is told of an Eastern Despot, that being afraid of becoming so intoxicated with power as to forget the relation in which he stood to God and his fellow-creatures, and lose all sense of his duties, he ordered a Slave to come every day and tell him: "Remember, Sir, you are a Man."

As the BULL is such an advocate for self-degradation, and implores his superiors to bless him with the yoke of Slavery, the above points out how, even as a Slave, he might become more useful to the state, than he ever will be as he goes on at present, should he write till the expiration of the Charter. His little circle of coadjutors, who, infuriated against all who dare fearlessly to speak the Truth, and hope to see the Press silenced

by force—will doubtless denounce us as presumptuous for saying that our Rulers, however high in rank and power, are merely Men—and subject to their failings and weaknesses, their errors and passions; and that while this is the case, it is, in the words of a Departed Statesman, salutary for them to look to "the control of public scrutiny." If to say and think this of the Government be "disrespect," we are content to plead guilty to the charge.

Duties of Company's Servants.—The insults that have been offered of late to the Gentlemen of the Company's Civil and Military Service, through the columns of the BULL, will doubtless be felt and resented by them in a proper manner. They are insolently told, if not in so many words, at least in substance, that they must not dare to countenance a Paper which is obnoxious to some individuals at the head of the Government! That they are to have no opinions of their own, but must prepare their minds to receive law from the chosen few who promulgate the oracles of absolute wisdom through the columns of the BULL! These scribblers have indeed the audacity to speak of Military Officers, Judges and Magistrates, as if not Servants of the Honourable East India Company, but literally, menial dependants upon the will of a Master whose nod they ought to receive as law, not in matters of official duty merely, but in all their outgoings and incomings; their reading, their writing, and private pleasures and amusements! These would-be Tutors signify to them, that it is not fit they should read the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, just as a wise Master tells a Boarding-school Miss, she must not stuff her silly head with Plays, Novels and Romances. Allowing the power of the Government to be as absolute and unlimited by Law, as JOHN BULL fondly hopes it is, still we can inform him that to the most absolute there are boundaries set, by human nature, which blast his hopes—that there are actions which even a despotic Prince could not require of his servants. It is recorded that when after St. Bartholomew Charles IX. having written to all the Governors to cause the Huguenots to be massacred, Viscount Dorte who commanded in Bayonne wrote to the King: "Sire.—I have found among the Inhabitants and Military only good citizens and brave Soldiers; and not one Executioner: therefore they and I beseech your Majesty to employ our arms and our lives in practicable things." The narrator adds—"his great and generous soul regarded a massacre as a thing impossible." Yet certain writers who advocate the cause of Arbitrary Power through the pages of JOHN BULL, have the folly and insolence to hope to find among the Gentlemen in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, some so ignorant of the respect that is due to them, that they will submit to be made the tools of crushing a Newspaper should it happen to be obnoxious to a few individuals, who, though superior in rank, are at best but Servants of the State like themselves.

Opposition to the Government.—It is well known that the famous power of Transmutation, so much discussed in India, and which will in a few months more spread one feeling of indignation throughout the British Isles, was granted to the East India Company for a quite different purpose than that to which it has been lately applied. A Society of Merchants who had expended large sums to procure a footing in Asia, and were eager to secure to themselves exclusive possession of its trade, were naturally anxious to possess the power of interdicting the intrusion of interlopers who might carry off from them a portion of this valuable traffic. But they surely did not wish to secure to themselves and their servants a monopoly of wisdom, a monopoly of writing, preaching, and printing! In truth, we believe the hideous phantom of a Free Press, now become such a bugbear, did not disturb their golden dreams of futurity. In the progress of events, this Company of Merchants have acquired the control of such an immense territory, that their Servants have in power and opulence become Princes; and themselves as the Rulers of a mighty Empire. Unfortunately, their ideas have not expanded in proportion to the increase of their power; like the character in the Play, they cannot "sink the ship" entirely; and thus we find them now, when they ought to be aspiring to the honour of consolidating a great Empire by framing a uniform system of laws and jurisprudence suited to the

circumstances of the country, and raising the character of the people by introducing among them the arts and learning of Europe; we find them weighing the human mind in the scales originally put into their hands for their merchandise. When a law to secure their monopoly in the Indian trade against interlopers, is employed to regulate or rather annihilate the Freedom of the Press—it must be evident to all that as this is applying it to a purpose for which it could not have been originally intended, so it is perfectly justifiable to try whether these same laws, so capable of being misconstrued, afford no remedies for the abuses to which they are liable. We accordingly find that there are persons to whom the power of Transmission does not apply, which at once defeats its misapplication, and proves that the power was not intended to be perverted to such a purpose; for it would be absurd to suppose that any Legislature would establish a law without adopting the necessary measures to render that law effectual; since law must be consistent with itself.

Finding, therefore, that the Law of England established in this Settlement by the Royal Authority, with the advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament, does allow of a Free Press, notwithstanding any latent power or authority affecting certain individuals, its protection has been resorted to, and we are therefore accused by JOHN BULL of acting most guiltily and shamefully; and raising the standard of rebellion! Is it an Englishman, who brings against us this charge? Can it be one, the countrymen of Hampden? of him who has become immortal by causing the shield of British Law to be interposed between the People and the Sovereign? The land which gave birth to that Patriot may indeed have to acknowledge our Cotemporary as one of her sons; but he is not imbued with one particle of that spirit which has raised her so high in the rank of nations. That this degenerated Briton may see the height from which he has fallen, in becoming the advocate of arbitrary power, we shall bring to his notice some passages of the History of his country, which have but too close a resemblance to the occurrences of our own times. HUME says:—

This year (1637) John Hampden acquired, by his spirit and courage, universal popularity throughout the nation, and has merited great renown with posterity, for the bold stand which he made in defence of the laws and liberties of his country. After the imposing of ship-money, Charles, in order to discourage all opposition, had proposed this question to the Judges: "Whether, in a case of necessity, for the defence of the kingdom, he might not impose this taxation; and whether he were not sole judge of the necessity?" These guardians of law and liberty (1) replied with great complaisance, "That in a case of necessity he might impose that taxation, and that he was sole judge of the necessity: Hampden had been rated at twenty shillings, for an estate which he possessed in the county of Buckingham; yet notwithstanding this declared opinion of the Judges, notwithstanding the great power, and sometimes rigorous reasons of the crown, notwithstanding the small prospect of relief from parliament; he resolved, rather than tamely submit to so illegal an imposition, to stand a legal prosecution, and expose himself to all the indignation of the court. The case was argued during twelve days, in the exchequer-chamber, before all the judges of England; and the nation regarded, with the utmost anxiety, every circumstance of this celebrated trial. The event was easily foreseen; but the principles, and reasonings, and behaviour of the parties engaged in the trial, were much canvassed and inquired into; and nothing could equal the favour paid to the one side, except the hatred which attended the other.

It was urged by Hampden's counsel, and by his partisans in the nation, that the plea of necessity was in vain introduced into a trial of law; since it was the nature of necessity to abolish all law, and, by irresistible violence, to dissolve all the weaker and more artificial ties of human society. Not only the prince, in cases of extreme distress, is exempted from the ordinary rules of administration: all orders of men are then levelled; and any individual may consult the public safety by an expedient which his situation enables him to employ. But to produce so violent an effect, and so hazardous to every community, an ordi-

(1) We may throughout this affair, substitute instead of the subservient Judges, the Editor of the BULL and his Conditors, who, had they power would have evidently acted a like part. The BULL even talks as one of the Defenders of our Liberties! "What!" says he, in his Paper of Friday, are we so degraded that we cannot take care of our liberties ourselves!"—Yes, Mr. Bull, by beseeching from the Higher Powers a monopoly of libelling (as was lately done) and the Transmission of your Antagonist! "Is thus you take care of your liberties!"

nary danger or difficulty is not sufficient; much less a necessity which is merely fictitious and pretended. (2) Where the peril is urgent and extreme, it will be palpable to every member of the society; and though all ancient rules of government are in that case abrogated, men will readily, of themselves, submit to that irregular authority, which is exerted for their preservation. But what is there in common between such suppositions, and the present condition of the nation? England enjoys a profound peace with all her neighbours: and what is more, all her neighbours are engaged in furious and bloody wars among themselves, and by their mutual enmities further ensure her tranquillity. The very writs themselves, which are issued for the levying of ship-money, contradict the supposition of necessity, and pretend only that the coast is infested with pirates; a slight and temporary inconvenience, which may well await a legal supply from parliament. The writs likewise allow several months for equipping the ships; which proves a very calm and deliberate of species necessity, and one that admits of delay much beyond the forty days requisite for summoning that assembly. It is strange too, that an extreme necessity which is always apparent, and usually comes to a sudden crisis should now have continued, without interruption, for near four years, and should have remained, during so long a time, invisible to the whole kingdom. (3) And as to the pretension, that the king is sole judge of the necessity; what is this but to subject all the privileges of the nation to his arbitrary will and pleasure? To expect that the public will be convinced by such reasoning, must aggravate the general indignation; by adding, to violence against men's persons and their property, so cruel a mockery of their understanding.

The above cannot but deeply interest every British subject, who reflects that this manly stand made for Law against Arbitrary Power was the means of securing to Englishmen one of their most valuable rights—security of property. May the Liberty of the Indian Press soon stand on an equally immovable foundation! and may it too be secured by the firm and impartial application of British Law. We shall add the opinions of various Lawyers and Statesmen who were cotemporary with the event, which well deserve the attention of their posterity. In the first place, to shew that opposition to the exercise of arbitrary power is not necessarily rebellion, or defiance, or even disrespect, we quote a passage from the Pleading of Mr. Holborne on behalf of Hampden; which our Cotemporary may imagine delivered within the walls of the Supreme Court on the question of our Banishment being argued there:

Before I enter into the argument further, Whether the law hath intrusted the king out of Parliament in either of the cases put: I here profess for my client and myself, that while we speak of political advice, and how far a governor subject to error and will may use a royal power, we do always with thankfulness to God acknowledge our present happiness to be blessed with so just a prince; and we fetch it from our hearts. And were his Majesty so immortal as he deserves, and sure that his successors may be heirs to his virtues, as well as to his crowns, we should wish the royal power might be free from political advice, and unlimited.

[Here the Chief-Justice Finch said 'This belongs not to the Bar to talk of future government; it is not agreeable to duty, to have you bandy what is the hopes of succeeding princes, when the king hath children of his own that are like to succeed him in his crowns and virtues.']

My lords, for that whereof I spake; I speak as looking far off many ages, five hundred years hence.—

If you allow such a prince power extraordinary, and make him judge of the occasion; then in substance, though provision be made, yet after his declaration we must make further provision. Yet may some say, here is a peace and ease; because he may, as he will. True, it is unmanly to say so of any ordinary man; but under favour, it is allowable to say he may, if he will: then if we leave him that liberty, in such cases he hath no restraint, but his will. But it is said, the law will not presume any such thing. The law doth not presume a will, but

(2) Our Cotemporaries also talk of "Political Expediency," as justifying the Banishment of any one whatever; but they have not yet shown where it exists; for we also enjoy profound peace, so that the greatest Thirater after Arbitrary Power cannot discover in the Indian Horizon a solitary speck of danger even of "the sin of a man's hand."

(3) So, after the CALCUTTA JOURNAL has existed considerably more than four years, conducted exactly on the same principles and with the same power, without the shadow of danger being apparent, suddenly its Conductor is denounced as a Public Enemy, and banished without the formality of a trial, as if the existence of the state was threatened by his presence. But, most inconsistently, this dreadful incendiary for whose punishment the laws are thought insufficient, is allowed to remain for two months in this Powder Magazine, which is supposed ready to explode by his presence.

the law looks on things that may be, as well as on things that will be. True, the law-books say, the king can do no wrong; which proves, that it is possible for a governor in his inclination to incline to wrong, and therefore the law hath taken a care that he should do none; for he cannot make a division nor discontinuance. There may be an inclination to entry; but the law, because he should do no wrong, hath made this act void; which is not a disability in the king, but a prerogative to make him the nearer to the divinity in the attribute.

This may seem a nicety, but under favour it is clear. This resteth in the distinction of a double capacity of a king, as a natural man; and to say in this respect he cannot err, is strange! human nature is not capable of that prerogative at the best; and they are subject to natural infirmities of the body, and must die: even so of the understanding and will. And so you see the law must take notice of possible mistake in government; and this possibility in another is no injury to a good prince, but sets off his merits with a greater lustre.

We give the following passage from the Argument of Sir John Banks, the Attorney General, not on account of its cogency, but from its resemblance to a metaphor used by Burke, who before he changed his principles probably studied the writings of former sycophants to find arguments against popular rights:

My lords, if there were no law to compel to this duty, yet nature and the inviolable law of preservation ought to move us. Those vapours which are exhaled from us, will again descend upon us in our safety, and in the honour of our nation. Therefore let us obey the king's command by his writ, and not dispute it. He is the first mover amongst these orbs of ours; and he is the centre of this circumference; and he is the center of us all, wherein we all, as the lines, should meet; he is the soul of this body, whose proper act is to command.—But I shall need to use no persuasions to your lordships to do justice in this cause; and therefore I shall humbly desire Judgment for the king.

The Judges having decided in favor of arbitrary power, the matter came afterwards to be debated in the House of Commons, when Mr. Pierpoint said:

The words of his Opinion and Judgment are for the king's power. It is pleasing to the nature of man, that others should obey his will; and well framed dispositions of princes may easily be persuaded their power is unlimited, when they are also put in mind, that therefore they have more cause to do well, and for doing well are more renowned: for in the most oppressive designs, (which we have suffered under) the pretences of his majesty have ever been the good of his subjects; his is the sin, that is to judge by the laws, and knows the laws are to the contrary, yet puts and confirms such thoughts in his prince. He that invites another to arbitrary government, when his self ends are thereby compassed, hates him for taking that power he persuaded him unto. The Writs, those monsters of necessity, to provide Ships to avoid imminent danger, that could not stay 40 days for the calling of a parliament, were therefore to go out in September, to have ships ready in March. This hath been adjudged by your lordships to be destructive to the fundamental laws of this realm, and to the subjects right of property and liberty, &c. that I shall say but this concerning them; that this Judge published them to be inseparable flowers of the crown; and that we have lived to see for five years together imminent danger, and thus to be prevented.

This Judge did advise to such a government, as future kings here might exercise the highest tyranny, and the subjects want the benefit of restraint, known to the most slavish eastern nations, where, if their prince do unjustly, he hath hatred for it, and the dangers that follow that. This Judge will have that hatred to go to our good laws: No such bondage, as when the laws of the freedom are mis-interpreted by judges to make men slaves.—What can be considered of in a Judge of law, to give his opinion and advice to his prince; how the laws (the mutual covenants of kings and subjects) are to be broken, but that his intentions are to have his prince do ill, by making his evil servants to study, and to be pleased with their wicked designs; because they see means to put them in execution, by making them to persuade their prince, because in imminent danger his subjects goods are at his will, that there is such danger when there is not, and that they have only some by-ends of their own?

He that will do no wrong, will suffer none which he can help: The man that knows himself borne free, will do his utmost to live so, and to leave freedom to his posterity: were he in slavery, when by outward gesture thought to be most delighted, were his mind then known, there would be found vexation, and his busy thoughts employed to redeem himself and his posterity from thralldom. But to say, could this Judge intend to make himself and his own posterity slaves? What he did was through error of judgment only. No, my lords; what his aims and endeavours were, is apparent. To consider man in the general, we shall find in every age he will be a slave to some few, that many may be slaves to him, he looks to himself only; this he would do, or forbear doing, to be great, to be rich, had he children or kindred, or had he none.

Our ancestors made laws to keep themselves, and their posterity after them, in the possession of their estates: these judges could make

the laws itself rob us, and despoil us of our estates. Were we invaded or prosecuted at any time for pretended crimes, or rather because we were free from crimes? And did we put ourselves upon a legal defence and shelter ourselves under the buckler of the law, use those lawful weapons which justice, and truth, and the common right of the subject did put into our hands, would this avail us? No: these judges would make the law wrest our weapons from us, disarm us, take away all our defence, except our answers, even bind us hand and foot, and so expose us naked and bound to the mercilessness of our oppressors. Were our persons forced, and imprisoned by an act of power, would the law relieve us when we appealed unto it? No; it would join hands with violence, and add bitterness to our sorrow. These judges would not hear us when we did cry; no importunity could get a Habeas Corpus; nay, our cries would displease them, and they would beat us for crying; and ever do the unjust judge in the gospel, with whom yet importunity could prevail.

Now, for the cruelty and unmercifulness of this judgment, you may please to remember, that in the old law they were forbid to suck a kid in his mother's milk; of which they received interpretation is, That we should not use that to the destruction of any creature, which was intended for its preservation. Now, my lords, God and nature have given us the sea, as our best guard against our enemies; and our ships, as our greatest glory above other nations: And how barbarously would these men have let in the sea upon us at once, to wash away our liberties; and to overwhelm, if not our land, all the property we have therein, making the supply of our navy a pretence for the ruin of our nation!

So much for the charge of "raising the standard of rebellion against the Government," of which the enemies of a Free Press accuse us. If so, then Hampden was a rebel and a traitor, as also the whole nation who boast of those rights he contributed so much to establish. The seville scribblers in that Gentlemanly Paper (as it would wish to be thought) called JONAS BULL, say "Instructions are issued to Mr. Buckingham's Successor, to interpose between the despoilers of an Arbitrary Government, and all the Rogues and Rascals in India;—what! the Law!! To what a pitch of folly, Johnny, have we reached when these things are not tales of fancy but of sober reality." These degraded worshippers of power, know well that the Law which they thus revile, does not protect "Rogues and Rascals," but punishes them, and that it now suspends its avenging arm over a band of masked calumniators, who shrink in terror from its lash. In appealing to this Law as our protection, we are accused of "acting in opposition to lawful authority;" The Editor says, "We are convinced no British subject, with one particle of true British feeling will for a second sanction them, but spurn them from him with the contempt such prostituted and degrading doctrines deserve." Prostituted and degrading! Is he not prostituted and degraded, who calls upon his countrymen to trample on those laws and liberties so dearly purchased by our ancestors at the cost of so much blood, and established among us by the British Government to guard our lives and property,—calls upon us to trample upon and spurn them; and calls upon the Government to assume the reign of Despotism to trample upon and spurn us in our turn! We deeply regret to think that a Paper so un-British in its principles should be considered by the Public as the Champion of a British Government, as its dignity must seriously suffer from such an imputation; and we therefore think it imperiously called upon in defence of its own dignity to renounce as publicly, as it despises privately, a fellower which thus dogs its steps, and while it would lick the dust under its feet, pollutes the air with its degrading breath.

We have but a few words more to say to the BULL for the present. Such low scurrility as "Rogues and Rascals," "Native Editor," "Country-born Editor," "a man who is by blood but half an Englishman," "Pagula, &c." the slang now resorted to in that Gentlemanly Paper, must have been read with only one feeling of disgust, and in our parts excited only a unmixed contempt for the men who could descend to use them. But we might ask this Lover of Arbitrary Power, whether it be more disgraceful for a man born in England to become an advocate for Asiatic Slavery, or for a man born in India to espouse those principles of Liberty which raised England to its present rank among nations?

If he is vain of his country, she certainly has no cause to be proud of him; she gave him Liberty along with existence; but his degraded soul loves rather to herd with Slaves, and like the

tail-less Fox, he wishes to persuade his countrymen and fellow subjects to descend to a level with himself. With a view to injure us, he does not scruple to insult a whole race; and having called upon Englishmen in India to debase themselves to the worship of Arbitrary Power, he next excites them to degrade their own progeny. He does not care although he turns the heart of the father against the son, and that of the son against the father; although he kindle the fire of hatred between those whom God and Nature have commanded to love each other. Destitute of just principle and reckless of consequences, he will have Arbitrary Power at any sacrifice; and yet boasts that he ranks among the Countrymen of Hampden! Were the soul of that departed Patriot to awake from the dead, and such a lover of Arbitrary Power to claim kindred with him, he would reply—"Avant, Slave! I acknowledge none as my countrymen but those who have the souls of Freemen. It matters not to me where a Man derived his animal existence: if his mind be imbued with the principles of justice, of liberty, and love of his kind, I receive him as my countryman, my brother; but if his heart is defiled with selfishness and malice, sycophancy to his superiors, and cruelty to those subject to his power, I renounce him, as unworthy of the name of Briton, and a disgrace to the name of Man! Much as I revere my country and its hearts of Oak, I will not make a nosegay of a vile corrupted weed because it was nurtured on the banks of the Thames."

In conclusion, we expect the support of Britons only as long as the sentiments we espouse are worthy of them; and we look forward with pleasing anticipation to the time when the Laws of England shall afford equal protection to all, that under the auspices of British Power, so happily established in Asia, the great work of moral and intellectual improvement may never flag, till in the fullness of time the strong holds of Superstition give way, and all men regard each other with kindness and respect as the children of one Creator. May no measures be adopted to chain down this country in its present state, by checking the diffusion of British feelings, and virtues; and may Englishmen here never adopt or strive to perpetuate those principles of Slavery that have been so long the reproach of Asia!

Occidental Philology.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal,

CRISPUS in the JOURNAL of this morning states two or three points for solution, relative to the celebrated Clerkship of the Stationary Committee. I will not take it upon myself to dispose of the whole case, not being Statesman enough for the purpose; but it is nevertheless in my power to answer that question, which relates to the Scotch Divine's summary supercession of the known and acknowledged merits of the Oriental Scholar.

It is a most simple case, and may therefore be set forth in a few words. When the situation of Clerk to the Stationary Committee, became lately vacant, a question arose as to the correct orthography of the word "Stationary." As usual, Johnson and all the other Lexicographers were consulted upon so emergent an occasion; nor was the aid of living authorities overlooked. The Orientalist argued most strongly in favor of antiquated custom, which existed before and in his own time, and pleaded hard for the retention of the old orthography. But in comes his opponent the Scotch Divine; and by the magic application of his Occidental learning, he determines upon an innovation, saying that all the rules, of sound philology required that the word in question should be spelt with an *e*, instead of a; e. g. *Stationery*. The profundity of his learning, Sir, on this momentous occasion was so much admired, that he was considered the fittest person in the world to hold the vacant office which gave rise to the whole discussion. Thus a single letter of the English Alphabet is sometimes made the turning point of a man's bread and butter. *E* carried the day against *A*.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A CORRESPONDENT.

Feb. 22, 1823.

New Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I perceive that the writers in *JOHN BULL*, and indeed the Editor of that Paper also, are not content with Mr. Buckingham's Banishment; but pursue him with implacable hatred and hostility, even to his native country. It might have been expected that as long as he was exiled from India these writers, who never rejoice over another's misfortune (not they!) would have been content; but it seems nothing will satisfy them but Mr. Buckingham's everlasting silence. If the Ship that is to convey him to England were to founder off the Cape, they might perhaps be satisfied: but certainly while their hated Rival lives he has no chance of being free from their unappeasable malignity.

The "*NEW ASIATIC JOURNAL*" which he proposes to establish in London, may well make them sicken with apprehension; since there he will be safe from the arbitrary power of Banishment, and will no doubt give the Government here and the Court in Leadenhall-Street abundant reason to repent of this silly and short-sighted mode of silencing the Indian Press. They will now be between two fires, in lieu of having only one to brave; and instead of being occasionally exposed to a spent shot at a long range, they will now have to grapple with the Enemy of Arbitrary Power, within hail, and at closer quarters than they ever dreamt of, where grape and canister, hand grenades and small arms, will all make an impression; and squibs and rockets be as useful as more heavy ordnance. Such is the skilful seamanship of those who now guide the helm of the state-vessel till her regular Commander joins her!

To return, however, to the Writers in the *BULL*; they have made a mighty discovery in finding out that the cost of the Old Asiatic JOURNAL is only Two Rupees, and that Mr. Buckingham's is to be Four; and hence they would infer a new imposition. Do they not know that Stale Small Beer, which no one can drink without being disgusted, is dearer at Two Rupees a Dozen, than Hodgson's Fresh Ale at Ten? and are they not aware also that Mr. Buckingham has found in India three or four times the number of persons ready to give Sixteen Rupees for his Paper that could be found to give only Eight for *JOHN BULL*?

The Old Asiatic JOURNAL, as every one knows who has resided for any time in India, is a compound of dullness and absurdity without an equal; witness its alarm at the Pindarrie Horsemen becoming Radicals by reading the Calcutta Papers in their hills and jungles! and the luminous account of Sir David Ochterlony's Installation as Chief of the College at Dehli!! with fifty other exquisite specimens of ignorance before exposed in letters written in this country. Mr. Buckingham, it is to be hoped, will produce something better than this; and if his Paper finds double the Supporters enjoyed by its Opponents, and at double the price too, there seems no good reason why he should not have still greater encouragement at home, where it is so difficult to find any man competent to write on Indian affairs, who is not either too old, or too rich, or too indolent, or too high in office to do it with the spirit and zeal required for a Periodical Work.

Again, Mr. Buckingham has neither limited the size nor the shape of his new Publication. It may be larger as well as better than the present, it may appear once a week or once a fortnight, as far as can be gathered from the Notice:—all that is said, is, that it shall be made acceptable to the Indian Reader, and that its price shall not exceed Four Rupees per Month; which, after all, is only half the price of *JOHN BULL*; and if it be not worth at least twice the monthly cost of that super-eminent stupid specimen of Indian dullness and malignity, I for one shall be much disappointed. However, I hope better things, and am impatient for it to appear.

Your obedient Servant,

Feb. 24, 1823.

COMMON SENSE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—757—

Affray at Chippenham.

TWO MEN KILLED! THIRTY-ONE WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, WOUNDED!

(From the *Devizes Gazette*.)

Scenes equal in atrocity to the one we are about to describe may have taken place during the late commotions in Ireland, but we believe it to be nearly unparalleled in English record.

At the last Kingston-Langley revel, which took place several weeks ago, some offence, it appears, was taken by a few individuals of Langley at the conduct of some young men of Chippenham; since which time a desire for revenge has been brooding, and during many a Saturday night there have been slight skirmishes at Chippenham between a few of the parties. It was resolved, however, by the Langley people, that the grand attempt should be made on Saturday evening last, when a most barbarous and blood-thirsty conflict took place. For this purpose, it is supposed that thirty or forty men must have assembled during the evening—many, it is conjectured, even hired for the occasion! At about nine o'clock, a poor fellow fell down in a fit near the Bear Inn; several of the wretches here endeavoured to excite confusion, but no collision took place; they did not go far enough to provoke a quarrel—it was too early perhaps for their diabolical scheme. At about half-past ten, however, they commenced in an obscure part of the town, called Timber-street, where, armed with bludgeons, they spared neither man, woman, or child! but indiscriminately attacked all who came in their way. The cry of "murder!" called many from their beds, who, on coming out and inquiring what was the matter, were immediately knocked down beaten with sticks, and trampled upon. Their alarm becoming extended, and larger numbers arriving, the assailants retreated to the lower part of the town. By this time, Mr. Moore, of the Duke of Cumberland (the respectable High Constable) arrived, with a view to appease the strife, but before he could well speak, he was felled to the ground, most unmercifully beat, and soon after carried home senseless; one eye was nearly knocked out, and his body dreadfully cut and bruised. He now lies in a very distressing state, though free from danger. His brother was also several times knocked down, but received no serious injury. Mr. Hull, saddler, was called from his bed by the horrid cries of murder! which now proceeded from all parts and without waiting to put on his stockings or his hat, he hastened almost naked, to render, as he thought, a fellow creature assistance; but, poor man, little did he expect to what he was doomed! Within an hour and a half after he went out, he was found near the Ivy house in a most deplorable state, bleeding to death!—scarcely an inch of his head free from cut or bruise. He was taken home and expired within four hours. His remains were yesterday interred in the churchyard at Chippenham. Miss Westfield, who keeps a ladies boarding school near the bridge, hearing a great noise, opened her bed room window to ascertain the cause, when a large stone was immediately thrown at her, and she was knocked backwards. Mr. Reynolds, a brazier, was carried home soon after 12 bruised from head to foot. He was heard praying most piteously for his life. "Don't kill me! Don't kill me, Mountjoy! (he said) and I'll give thee a guinea;" but no mercy was shown him—he died on Tuesday evening. Unfortunately he was insensible from the time he was wounded 'till the moment of his death, so that his deposition, which might have been important, could not be taken. The wife of Pound, the carrier, in Timber-street, where the fends commenced the affray, hearing her husband knocked down at the door, ran out and was instantly felled; and her blow, and the alarm for her husband, who was scarcely risen before he was beat down again, has had such an effect on her (she being pregnant) that serious apprehensions are entertained for her life. Mr. Blanchard, the constable, was knocked down during the affray, and received a severe contusion on his head, and a blow on one of his eyes. James Rudy was cut in a shocking manner about the mouth and eyes—one eye is closed. In short, there are one and thirty men, women, and children, more or less, wounded!

The Magistrates (Mr. Faller, Mr. Joye, Mr. Grossett, and Mr. Coleman, with Messrs. Atherton and Gabriel, solicitors, of Calne) assembled at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and had been sitting early and late, at the White Hart Inn, up to last evening, when they adjourned until Friday. They have been indefatigable in their exertions to get at the perpetrators of the above horrid murders. Immense numbers of witnesses have been, and a great number more remain to be examined. Wm. Glaze, Esq., our respected Coroner, arrived at Chippenham on Monday about noon, and immediately impanelled a Jury from the most respectable inhabitants of Chippenham and its neighbourhood, on the body of Mr. Hull. They have sat at the Town Hall, until 10 o'clock each night, and have not yet come to a conclusion; each witness undergoes the closest examination; no pains or trouble are spared to sift the affair to the bottom. The same Jury will be sworn on the body of Mr. Reynolds.

The following persons are already in custody, and warrants have been issued against several others:—Henry Knight and John Matthews, two respectable farmers of Langley; Wm. Bryant, George Thomas John Thomas; Thomas Pearce, Charles Elms, James Banes, James Langley, John Langley, J. Moody Walford, Isaac Minto, Benjamin Salter, Joseph Bayley, William Tanner, Wm. Batten, Philip Coley, John Woodman, John Addereit, and George Bayley, all of Langley. They all appeared careless of their situations when first taken into custody, but there was a visible alteration in their countenances after they heard of the death of poor Reynolds. The Governor of the New House of Correction, Devizes, is on the spot, rendering his assistance.—*Morning Chronicle* Sept. 14.

Public Dinner to the Marquess of Donegall.

This dinner was given on Wednesday last, (Aug. 28) in the Commercial Buildings, Belfast, to the Noble Marquess, as a tribute to the domestic virtues which distinguish that Nobleman, and the house of which he is the head; and, painful indeed it is to us to be obliged to state, that any ill-advised and imprudent proposition should have been this day acted upon by those whose duty it was to ascertain and defer to the feelings of the great majority who were about to pay the Marquess of Donegall so high and so distinguished a compliment as a public dinner. The object of this dinner was purely and entirely domestic; not to avoid all topics; therefore, which might possibly put to hazard the harmony of two hundred and fifty individuals, must be considered, by every reasonable mind, as the excess of imprudence. We flattered ourselves that the wisdom of the stewards (twenty-one in number) would have protected so large a company against such a scene of tumult and uproar as we were obliged to witness on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Cunningham Gregg presided.—The Marquess of Donegall on his right, with Mr. Verner, and Lord Spencer Chichester; and Sir Stephen May on his left.

After the cloth was taken away, the Chairman proceeded to give the toasts. The first toast was "the King," drunk four times four—then "the Duke of York and the Army"—"the Duke of Clarence and the Navy,"—then followed the health of the Noble Guest, "the Marquess of Donegall." The applause with which this toast was drunk must have been most grateful to the feelings of the Noble Lord; indeed the emotions with which the noble Marquess was agitated were too apparent to every man.

The next toast was, "the Marchioness of Donegall, and the House of Chichester."

Lord SPENCER CHICHESTER rose and returned thanks for the honour conferred on his mother and family.

"Lord Belfast" was then given; on which

Mr. VERNON returned thanks for his Lordship, who, he said, did not receive information of that dinner in sufficient time to enable him to attend.

On "Lord Edward Chichester's health" being given, Sir STEPHEN MAY returned thanks for his Lordship in an excellent speech. It was characterised by good taste, good sense and manly feeling. He gave expression to his gratitude for the honour conferred on his family, in terms which do great credit to his judgement and spirit. It seems an audacious tissue of libels on the character of the Marquess and Marchioness of Donegall were industriously circulated among all the Members of both Houses at the time the Marriage Amendment Act was pending. Sir Stephen May saw those libels, and he called upon Mr. Arthur Chichester, the supposed heir at law, whether he gave his sanction to their circulation? To this Mr. Chichester replied in their negative. It showed his good sense to send back such a reply for we could tell him what would be the consequence if he was as unwise as to acknowledge even any acquaintance with the author.

Lord DONEGALL then rose, and after a few words in praise of the character of his friend the late Marquess of Londonderry, he concluded by proposing his Memory.

Mr. LAWLESS instantaneously rose, and standing up on the table in order to address the Assembly more effectually, he called the attention of the Chair for a few moments. Tremendous cries of "Down, down!"—No, no!—Yes, yes!—Out, out!—Go on, go on!—Let him be heard!" rang from all quarters. The Stewards flew from their seats to remonstrate with Mr. Lawless—to entreat him to sit down, and to suffer the toast to be drunk. The Chairman quitted the Chair, and, we understand, was about to leave the room, until called back by some friends. He then rushed on the table where Mr. Lawless was standing, and told him, in a tone rather imperative, to sit down. This, however, was not so easily achieved, for Mr. Lawless continued to stand until he understood from Mr. Cunningham Gregg that he would resume the Chair, address the Assembly, and then give to Mr. Lawless an opportunity to reply. Mr. Gregg retired to the

Chair, and after consulting with his friends, passed to another toast—"Lord Ellenborough." Mr. Lawless, had he been heard, would have satisfied every man that the toast might have been drunk without compromising the principles of any man in the room, and preserving at the same time the feelings of Lord Donegall. Had Mr. Lawless been heard, he would have suggested to the Marquess of Donegall to drink the memory of his deceased friend for his able and efficient advocacy of the Marriage Act Amendment Bill—narrowing his character to that single question, or rather throwing into the shade the entire of his public and political acts. But to drink the memory of the Marquess of Londonderry in the full and unconditional manner proposed by Lord Donegall, was calling on the company then assembled to put their stamp of approbation on the political life of a Nobleman who has done more to destroy the character, and name, and prosperity of his native land than has ever fallen to the lot of an individual to achieve. Had Mr. Lawless remained silent when an effort of this kind was made, he would cease to be worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, a property as dear to Mr. Lawless as Lord Donegall's estates are to his Lordship.—*Irishman.*

Dork Corporation Dinner.

YORK CORPORATION DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

(From the York Courier.)

According to the determination of the Corporate Body, already alluded to, a most sumptuous dinner was provided, on Monday evening, (Sept. 2) for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for the Corporation and for such other Gentlemen as the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor might think proper to invite.

The Members of the Corporation assembled at the Mansion House, in their official gowns, &c. soon after six, to be ready to receive his Royal Highness. An immense crowd early collected; the windows were again crowded with spectators, and about seven his Royal Highness, accompanied by two Gentlemen drove up in his open carriage, amidst the loud cheering of the multitude.

The Duke rode without his hat, and most graciously bowed to the spectators as he passed along. When he had alighted at the Mansion House, he turned to the crowd, and respectfully bowed to them, when they again loudly cheered his Royal Highness.

The company assembled in the large room on the ground floor and the Duke joined them, and conversed very affably with several, till about a quarter past seven, when, the dinner was announced, and the Corporation, preceded by his Royal Highness, the Lord Mayor, &c. repaired into the state room.

The band of the Second West York Militia who had been engaged for the occasion, were placed in the Music Gallery, and, when the company entered the room, were playing martial music, which was continued at intervals during the whole of the evening.

There were two large tables down the room, with one at the head, to join them. The Lord Mayor presided, and on his right sat the Duke of Sussex, and Mr. Chaloner, whilst on his left sat the Recorder, and the Hon. Thomas Dundas. There could not be far short of 150 persons present.

Amongst those presents as visitors we noticed—

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Dundas, Capt. Dundas, the Hon. Mr. Keppel, Col. Kearney, Mr. Clough, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Gladow, Rev. Mr. Wharton, Col. Hale, Rev. Henry Chaloner, Mr. W. Chaloner, Mr. Stapylton, jun., Dr. Belcombe, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Wake, Dr. Beckwith, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tweedy, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Rishworth, Mr. Hearson, Mr. Gore, &c. The Rev. Mr. Barker, officiated as Chaplain.

The dinner, during which there was a profusion of every delicacy, including wines of all descriptions, was over about nine o'clock. A most excellent dessert succeeded; and, considering the shortness of the notice, we cannot but express our surprise that the Lord Mayor could have arranged, or Mr. Barber have prepared, so superior a repast.

The Health of the King having previously been drank, the following toasts succeeded:—

"The Constitution" (applause).—Music, 'Hearts of Oak.'

"The Duke of York and the Army." Music 'The Duke of York's March.'

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy." Music 'Rule Britannia.'

The LORD MAYOR now rose, and in a very neat and complementary address, proposed the "Health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex" (loud and continued applause). The toast was accordingly drunk with cheers; and his Royal Highness rose and returned thanks in one of the most excellent, constitutional, and gratifying speeches we ever heard. But time will not allow us to give this day's paper, a full Report of the whole proceedings. Our object is only at present to give a faithful sketch of the whole. The Duke concluded his speech by pro-

posing the Health of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship returned thanks and proposed.

"The Health of the other branches of the Royal Family." Music, 'God save the King.'

"The Health of Lord Dundas" was next proposed by the Duke of SUSSEX, in a brief but complimentary address. It was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Hon. THOMAS DUNDAS returned thanks.

"The City Members."

Mr. CHALONER returned thanks.

"That often and well-tried Patriot, Earl Fitzwilliam."

"Lord Albemarle."

The Hon. Mr. KEPPEL returned thanks.

"Mr. Lambton."

Proposed by the RECORDER in a complimentary address, and received with great and universal applause.

"Mr. Gore."

Mr. GORE returned thanks.

"The Sheriffs of the City of York."

Mr. STAPYLTON and Mr. WOOD now rose, and Mr. Stapylton returned thanks.

"Mr. Stevenson."

Mr. STEVENSON returned thanks in a very brief and humorous manner.

"Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. of Cantley."

This toast was proposed by Mr. STAPYLTON.

"Prosperity to the City of York."

The Duke of SUSSEX now rose, and said that, by permission of the Lord Mayor, he should propose a toast. He, however, would previously make a few observations on the subject to which that toast alluded. His Royal Highness then addressed the company in a most animated and manly speech, and concluded by proposing the following excellent toast:—

"The respectability of the Crown, the durability of the Constitution, and the prosperity of the People."

This toast was received with loud acclamation, and was drunk with cheers. It was then about a quarter past eleven, and the Duke retired amidst the loud cheering of the company.

Some other toasts were afterwards given; but the principal part of the company had retired, and those toasts were of a local nature. The remaining part of the company broke up, with general consent, about two o'clock this morning.

State of the County of Cork.

The neighbourhood of Doneraile has been for several nights back a scene of continued outrage, as we learn from letters written by persons on whose veracity we have the fullest reliance.

Early in the week an armed party attacked the house of Daniel Hickey, tenant to Mr. Evans, of Carker, demanded arms, and took from him a gun and some powder.

On Thursday night, so early as eight o'clock, another party of the same deluded and desperate people set fire to a stack of tithe corn, the property of Archdeacon Mansell, which was totally consumed. The sounding of horns and loud shouts accompanied those daring outrages.

At about eleven o'clock on the following night, another party still larger, and well armed, attacked the house of Mr. Cartin, of Ballinalee, demanded arms, and took from him a gun and pistol. The leader told him that General Rock had heard that he, Mr. Cartin, had offered his house for a police station, but that if he gave it for any such purpose it would be burned. This party then proceeded to Mrs. Nash's, woodbine Lodge, and having obtained admittance, they searched for arms, but got none. One of the fellows took a tea-kettle which he filled with coals of fire, and bore it off at the head of the party, who proceeded to the haggard of James Hill, Esq. of Graig, about three miles from Doneraile, which they burned. Nine stands of wheat, three of old oats, twelve stacks of various grains; a great quantity of hay, the produce of thirty five acres of meadow, and a cow-house capable of containing twenty-six head of cattle, were all consumed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 1,000l. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are in England, but seven of the children were in the house, and witnessed the destructive scene.

On Sunday night a quantity of corn was burned at Anniskerry, the property of a Mr. Farrell.

On Thursday night the haggard of ———— Sherlock, Esq. who lives near Ballyheara mountain, was observed to be in flames.

We understand that in the same neighbourhood, several stacks of tithe corn which stood near the residence of a man named Carey, a Proctor to the Rev. Mr. Love, were also burned on Saturday night.—*Southern Reporter.*—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 24.

Spain.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY ALLIANCE; OR THE SEVENTH OF JULY, 1823.—[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

Spain, on account of the progress of its political regeneration, under circumstances of the most unusual and extraordinary nature, is, at the present moment, by far the most interesting portion of the universe. In the festivals of nations, particular days have been celebrated, in remembrance of the establishment of freedom, of the expulsion or death of a Tyrant, or of some other great public benefit. But perhaps no event has ever occurred, in any age or nation, which deserved to be so joyously or universally commemorated, as the defeat and destruction of the Insurgent Spanish Guards by the National Militia and other patriotic forces of Madrid, on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1823. This explosion ought not to be regarded as merely the addition of a few soldiers maddened with wine, incited by women, and bribed with gold. It was the result of a conspiracy, in which all the elements of European servilism combined for the re-establishment of universal despotism. Whether we consider the immensity and maturity of the preparations which were made for carrying this diabolical plot into execution—the glorious means—the sublime popular inspiration by which it was defeated, and its agents punished, or the unparalleled consequences of the victory to the whole world, it does not appear that this grand event has been generally viewed with a twentieth part of the interest which, if its merits were fully known, it could not fail to excite in every well-constituted mind. The 7th of July was the propitious dawn of the consolidation of Spanish liberty, and of the certainty of universal freedom: and I shall remember, with inexpressible delight, even to the last moment of my existence, that I had the happiness of hearing the patriotic firing, and of viewing the patriotic bands, by which despotism in Spain was consigned to its everlasting tomb.

Towards forming a correct estimate of the events of that memorable day, it is necessary to glance at their causes as well as their consequences. Those who are old enough, remember the dismay which the French Republic, in its meridian splendor, occasioned among the despots of Europe. Their fears produced the means of converting it into a military despotism still more dangerous to thrones. This idol of their own making frightened them in its turn. They then helped to set up the Constitution of the Cortes to oppose it, and, in Spain, whilst this purpose was answering even the truly Asiatic Wellesley became enamoured of freedom. But the military despotism of Bonaparte being overthrown, it was thought necessary to pull down the Constitution of the Cortes in order to ally their new terrors for the extension of freedom. That Constitution was betrayed without compunction or remorse, by the very hands that had raised it. Its overthrow was effected by the instrumentality of an army, commanded by a foreign, and I blush to say, a British officer. The troops that accompanied Ferdinand to Madrid when he destroyed the Constitution and re-established despotism in 1814, were commanded by General Whittingham! Could no Spanish officer be found to undertake so odious a task? This blow, however, was not struck without some preliminary conspiracies and plots; and it was with an appearance of truth, that Ferdinand alleged, in extenuation of his conduct, that he had been invited to restore despotism. Sixty nine deputies of the Cortes of that period were found sufficiently base to consent to address the King, requesting him to be graciously pleased to do them the honour to make them again slaves; and it was upon the authority of this prostitute document, that he pretended to justify his usurpation. These traitors, from the two words "*Los Perros*," with which their address began, have since been known in Spain by the nick-name of "*The Perrians*." From the commencement of the present order of things, these wretched men, although perhaps still enabled to subsist on the fruits of their previous liberticide practices, have deservedly been outcasts, and wanderers; and, wherever honour prevails, disqualified from associating with the rest of mankind. Some of them have of late worthily filled up the ranks of the refractory Curates and Friars in rebellion on the frontiers.

But whatever, during the six years of usurpation, might have been the activity of physical force on the part of the Government and the powers, both physical and moral, on the part of the Inquisition; in the moral world generally, a mighty and irresistible revolution was in perpetual progress. Armies, in fighting for and against liberty, had acquired ideas of freedom. The regular troops of modern Europe were no longer legitimate descendants of the Roman Praetorian Bands, or of the Turkish Janissaries. Six long years of a most grinding despotism had besides brought to the armies of Spain sorrowful conviction of their former error, and given them a fresh relish for freedom. Justice to the gallant Spanish army, however, requires me to state, that the error to which I allude, was by no means common to the great body of them, but limited to that small portion, which as I have already stated, was under the command of general Whittingham. Early in 1820, the great body of this patriotic army, bravely regained the liberty and the constitution, which, in 1814, that small portion of them had basely surrendered. The noble

example was soon followed by the armies of Portugal; and rapidly extended to those of Naples and of Piedmont. These armies, in their simplicity every where adopted the Constitution of the Spanish Cortes. They did not understand the mysterious complexity of two Chambers. They had never found, in war, that in moving their artillery waggons, it was necessary to pull at both ends, and in opposite directions, in order to make the machine go forward. Never having been in England, their unsophisticated minds could not comprehend the admirable structure and infinite uses of a superior and hereditary Chamber. They had perhaps also heard, that Dr. Franklin had strenuously opposed this part of the American Constitution, as absurd and inconsistent; and that those states of the union are, in effect, the best governed, whose local legislatures consist of but one Chamber. Neither could the framers of these new Constitutions ever conceive, how putting the votes of Electors through so many sieves, after the ingenious manner of France, until only a few great ones should remain behind for the poll, could render an Assembly so chosen, the Representatives of the people. They also, perhaps, saw, in the absolute degradation of France, arising palpably from this system, sufficient to deter them from imitating the experiment.

In the simplicity of these new institutions, the Holy Alliance found fresh cause of alarm; not for themselves, for they are well known not to have a particle of selfishness in their composition; but for the poor infatuated Spaniards, Portuguese, Neapolitans, and Piedmontese, &c. lest they should ruin themselves by following their own wild and visionary schemes of happiness instead of adopting the tried Constitution of Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, or England. The preventive of this mischief, was a Congress of "practical" State men, well acquainted with the workings of the sieve system of representation, and with the result upon human affairs of two equal powers pulling in opposite directions. The great Powers of Europe entertained not the least doubt, that a Congress, thus constituted, and representing the collective wisdom of their Cabinets, whether it should sit at Verona, at Vienna, or on Mount Caucasus; and although not one of its Members should have ever been south of the Pyrenees, would know much better, and be able much more efficaciously to direct what is good for the inhabitants of the Spanish Peninsula, as well as those of every other Peninsula, than those inhabitants themselves. It also appeared no less clear to their understandings, that they by virtue of their own will and authority, possessed the absolute and undoubted right to compel these inhabitants to adopt such constitutions, or system, as they knew or believed to be most fitting for them, just as a mother has the undoubted right to cram physic down the throats of her children, whether they be sick or well. And let it never be forgotten, that the British Cabinet was not the least strenuous, in the assertion of this alleged right to interfere with the affairs of other Nations.

In pursuance of this doctrine, the Congress, "*for the settlement of Europe*," cited the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Sardinia, to appear before them at Laybach. The first could not obey the summons, however willing. The second was in America. The third became a traitor, and perjured himself. The fourth was a man of honour; and rather than forfeit his own esteem and that of the world, by sacrificing his conscience to either party, abdicated his throne. The results of these proceedings were, that Naples and Piedmont, which exclusively enjoyed the advantages of foreign interference, were, for a while, made happy after the manner of Austria, and that the Austrian armies were gradually imbuing ideas of freedom. The recollection of Napoleon's attempt to compel the people of Spain and Portugal to be happy after his manner, induced the Holy Alliance to abstain from a direct attack upon principles, by the invasion of the Peninsula; but they determined upon another mode of warfare.

A formidable ally declared in favour of the league. It was an ally worthy of them—the pestilence of Barcelona. The French Government which on this occasion may be regarded as the advanced guard of the Holy Alliance, did not neglect so good an opportunity of acting indirectly against free Spain. Under the pretence of danger to the public health in France, from the progress of a disease which was known not to extend to the suburbs of the towns, in which it prevailed, and which could not therefore by possibility extend to France, a strong Cordon of French troops, in fact, a large army was planted on the frontiers; the immediate effect of which proceeding, could be no other than to give countenance and protection to all who are really disaffected to the new system established in Spain, as well as to all who could be bribed by internal or external gold, to act the part of disaffected. That the alleged contagion was a mere pretence was always palpable, from the fact that, at former periods, when epidemic diseases prevailed in Spain, it was not thought necessary to place cordons of troops upon the French frontiers. It is now rendered, if possible, still more notorious, by the continuance of the troops at the cordon augmented to the number of between thirty and forty thousand men, eight months after every trace of epidemic disease has ceased in Spain. Indeed, the Ultrar, who at present misdirect the affairs of France, have not the transcendental effrontery any longer to deny that the Sanitary Cordon was entirely a political stratagem;

but, although it cannot possibly be concealed, they have neither the honesty nor the magnanimity to confess the whole of the truth. Whilst they admit that the Cordon was intended as a precaution against the infection of political principles (i.e. against the introduction of truth) from Spain, they deny, what every man of the smallest particle of understanding knows to be at least equally true, that it is an engine planted at the foot of the Pyrenees for the destruction of liberty, and the re-establishment of despotism in the Peninsula. Of this iniquitous and treacherous policy, on the part of a neighbouring nation pretending to friendly relations, the results have been motley assemblages of priests, curates, friars, bigots, smugglers, thieves, robbers, deserters, murderers, outlaws, vagabonds, miscreants, and fools of every denomination, vomited forth, to create commotion, and to commit ravages especially on the frontiers of Catalonia and Navarre. Such is the composition of that ragamuffin crew which has obtained the ludicrous denomination of "*Army of the Faith*." The chief of this army is, appropriately enough, a wretched old man, upwards of eighty, named Equia, so deaf and immovable that he requires a quarter of an hour to put himself in a position to hear the most laconic report of a emissary. The head quarters of this living mine are permanently at Bayonne. Is this no protection to the Spanish Insurgents? Is this not actual hostility against Spain? In the councils of the French Ultras, which forms the government within the government, indeed, we are informed, that open war against Spain has unanimously been decided on. But some doubts may be yet entertained whether these mad men shall be able to infect the responsible Government with their rage for bloodshed, or to induce the few men of sense (who take the lead in that Government) to risk the Crown of their Master, and the whole Bourbon dynasty, upon the issue of so precarious an adventure. We have just seen what they have to depend upon in the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Faith. The next personages in dignity are Quesada, Nunez Abreu, and the Trapieste, &c. (perhaps they may have got some reinforcements from Madrid, of about the same calibre, in consequence of the events of the 7th). These excepting their Chief, who is *ex necessitate* stationary, make frequent incursions with a few followers into the adjacent Provinces of Spain, where they hear that there are no troops at the time to resist them; and, as often as they are unexpectedly encountered, and of course beaten, or run away with to be beaten, take shelter in France, where they frequently arrive shirtless, and are as often equipped anew. The combats, and especially the victories, of these banditti, are, like the names which they have assumed, also matters of faith. These tales, after being regularly fabricated by old Equia and his emissaries, at Bayonne, find their way from thence, as from a centre, into the private correspondence of the English Newspapers, and into the faithful columns of the Ultra Journals of France. A Gentleman informs me that, shortly after the affair of the 7th of July, he saw this Nunez Abreu at the gate of the Lazaretto of Beoba, conversing with his wife and children, who were nominally doing quarantine at that place; and that, although young and rather handsome, his countenance bore a singularly compounded and grotesque expression of folly, disappointment, and fanaticism. Disappointed doubtless by the events of the 7th of July, in his expectations of being, upon the overthrow of the constitution, at least a Field Marshal in the ranks of the faithful, he may be now preparing to act the part of a candidate for the crown of martyrdom, unless his wife, a handsome woman, and his children, should have sufficient influence to reclaim him from these besotted pursuits.

In June, the army of Quesadistas, a principal branch of the army of the faith, were said to amount to no more than 476 persons, including the Commandant, the aforesaid Nunez Abreu, and one Pena Fandango, to whom Equia had solemnly promised the cross of San Fernando, together with some French Canaille, to the number of about thirty, who had enlisted in order to rob. In that month, the Junta of the Faith held their meetings at Lecumberri, in France, under the presidency of the Canon Lacarra. Was the tolerance of these proceedings, to say nothing of their encouragement and support, not an act of perfidy and hostility on the part of the French Government? Or, will they pretend, that their police did not know the existence of this precious Junta? Whilst Quesada held an uninterrupted correspondence with the Ultras of Paris, these other champions inundated the provinces with proclamations and letters, depicting the forces which were to unite in the Pyrenees for the invasion of Spain. All these scoundrels, the curse of their country, and the enemies of mankind, when after an unsuccessful irruption into Spain, they find themselves obliged to re-cross the Bidassoa, in order to avoid the fate they so richly merit at the hands of the sound part of their countrymen, are received with distinguished favour by the French Authorities, and more especially at the Lazaretto of Beoba, into which they are even admitted like diplomatic agents and Cabinet couriers, on irregular days, i.e. on days on which there is no admission for the public at large. On passing lately through that theatre of political farce and intrigue, I saw Mr. Ardoin, the French banker, whose gold has been so productive at Madrid, some Cabinet couriers, and a refractory priest, amongst those who had come in on irregular days, all in a state of isolation. All approach nearer than a certain number of paces, between those so situated

and the public at large, who enter regular days, is prohibited, under the penalty of a prolonged quarantine. But all the excommunicated who enter on the same day may associate with each other; and the whole of the inhabitants are attended by the same set of servants. There were upwards of 60 persons doing quarantine at the same time. There are six sets in the month; which each set being in the same proportion, will give 360 individuals as the number detained monthly. The business of this Lazaretto is probably much increased, in consequence of a late order of the Cortes; that there shall be no communication between France and Spain on the side of Perpignan: So gross and palpable do the fraud and folly of this institution, and the absurdity of its regulations, appear to all the world, that its inmates, on accosting each other, find it no less difficult to preserve their gravity, than the Roman Augurs of old, in consulting the omens, or his Majesty and Sir W. Curtis on beholding each other in their Highland dress. But there is one piece of superlative villainy, practised under the pretence of purification or expurgation, which, as it may hitherto have escaped public reprehension, I must here solemnly denounce, in order, if possible, to make those political culprits, who are the authors of this scandalous cheat, ashamed of their conduct, or, if that be hopeless, to put all travellers upon their guard. It is the practice to put all the baggage in one warehouse, trunks, portmanteaus, and every denomination of package being left open, under the pretence of airing, so that all papers, even the most private and confidential letters, are left exposed to inspection; travellers being only allowed to take into their chambers such articles as they immediately require about their persons.

There can be no doubt, in the mind of any rational or unbiased person, that the object of this nefarious regulation is to obtain a knowledge of the business and political principles of every person who crosses the Bidassoa, in order to injure him, if he be liberal and honest, and to protect him, if he be servile and a knave. What is to hinder the officers of this new purgatory from stealing such papers or other things out of the passengers' baggage, as it may suit their purposes to take? By what evidence, and before what tribunals, are they to be convicted? Or how is an injured party in such a case to procure redress? A Government that is obliged to have recourse to such measures for its safety, cannot long exist, and does not deserve to exist for a single instant. Although I was not aware of this identical regulation until my arrival at the Lazaretto, yet, having a well-founded conviction of the exclusive political purpose for which this disgraceful institution was established, I had taken the precaution of sending such papers, books, or journals, as could be construed to have a political tendency, by sea from Spain, taking with me such only as I considered strictly scientific, and my private correspondence; and, as I had made no inventory of them, I cannot be sure that even these are safe. Let no man, then, but a Servile, or a spy, trust the Lazaretto of Beoba. It is not, indeed, now denied by the Ultras of France, that one object of this establishment (their number of Lazarettoes is to be augmented it seems on the frontiers) is to ascertain political principles; and they have even been at some pains to give out, that the Spanish Government (previous to the 7th of July) was, on this point, in accord with them. I propose that these new purgatories on the frontiers of France should in future be designated by their proper names of "*Sanitary Inquisitions of the Holy Alliance*."

Although, as I have said, the Spanish Rebels and Traitors, in arms against the institutions of their country, or by intrigue endeavouring to overthrow them, are received on that account with particular favour, and protected by the French Authorities; justice requires me to add, that the French soldiers of the Sanitary Cordon, to their eternal honour be it spoken, treat them with becoming indignity; obliged to suffer them to pass, they huddle or drive them with the but-ends of their muskets, out of their ranks, showing they regard them as unfit for honourable association.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 21st of September, at Stecke Newington, the Lady of William Fread, Esq. of a son.

On Sunday, the 22d of September, the Lady of Christopher Richmond, Esq. of Doughty-street, of a son.

On Sunday the 22d of September at her grand father's, the Rev. W. Warrington's vicarage, Old Windsor, the wife of H. A. Corneek, Esq. R. N. of a still-born child.

MARRIAGE.

On Friday, the 19th of September, at Sherborne, by the Rev. John Parsons, the Rev. Thos. Durant, of Poole, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Benj. Chaudler, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

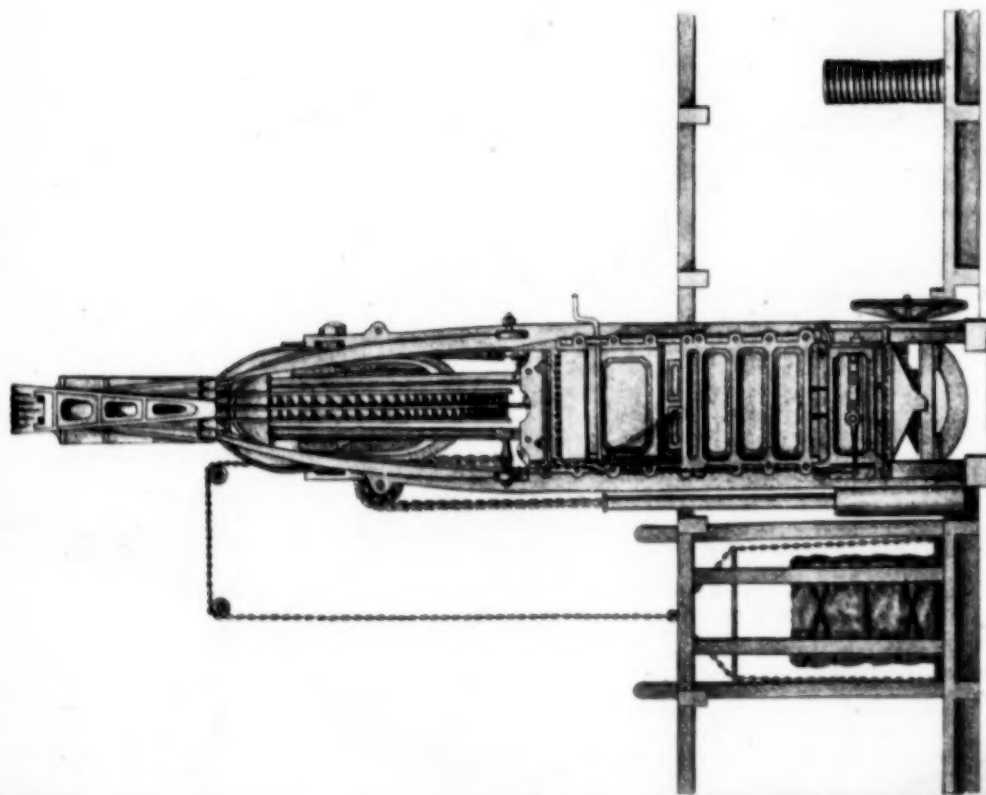
DEATHS.

At Paris, on the 17th of September, Mrs. Sophia Mills, of Pedro River, Jamaica.

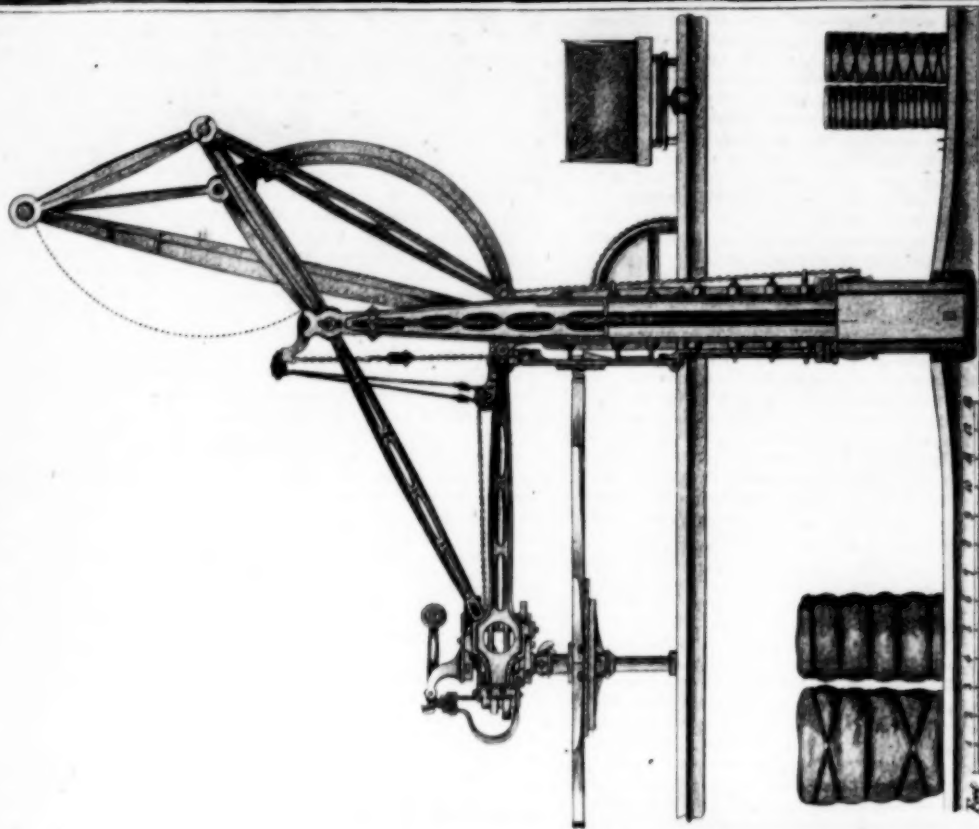
On Thursday, the 19th of September, Johnson Newman, Esq. Colonel in the Russian service, and formerly Russian Consul at Hall, aged 63.

On Saturday, the 21st of September, at the house in Jermyn-street, Lewis Disney Flytche, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.





Front Sketch of the Geometrical Cotton Press



Side Sketch of the Geometrical Cotton Press

Engraved for the Calcutta Journal.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—765—

Cotton Press.

Remarks upon the subject of Packing Cotton, and the comparative superiority of the Geometrical Press in performing that operation.

WITH AN ENGRAVING, PLATE LXLII.

East India Cotton is subjected to an intense degree of compression in the process of packing. The bales vary in size, but are usually from 300 to 390 pounds in weight, and of such dimensions, that about fourteen hundred weight of Cotton may be contained in the ton of fifty cubical feet.

These bales are packed with powerful Screw Presses, worked by manual labour; and in some instances they are completed at one operation; but in others, each bale undergoes the two-

fold process of repacking and screwing with two distinct Presses of different powers.

With a view to improve the method and increase the facility of packing, as well as to obviate the difficulty of procuring the requisite number of men to work the Screws at particular seasons, and to diminish the expenses of that operation, a course of experiments was undertaken, which, after several years spent in the investigation, ultimately led to the design of the improved Machine called the Geometrical Press.

One of the Geometrical Presses was accordingly constructed at Bombay in the year 1818, for the purpose of an experimental trial and comparison with the Screw Presses in general use: two hundred and thirty bales of Cotton, of three hundred weight each, were packed with it, and sufficient information was thus obtained for the following Comparative Estimate:—

| Methods of Packing at Bombay. | Number of Men employed, amount of their Wages, and the number of Bales constituting an ordinary day's work, exclusive of extra time and allowances. | Amount for the Labour of Packing 5000 Bales. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|----|----------------------------|----|---|---|----|------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|---|----|--------------------------------|----------|---|---|----|---------------------------------|----|----|---|----|---|------------------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|----|---|---|----|------------------------------------|----|---|---|----|---|--|-----|------|-------|----------------|------|---|----|----------------|------|---|----|-------|--|--|--|------------|----------|---|----|
| With Screw Presses, in the usual manner, comprising the two operations of Repacking and Screwing. | <table><tr><th></th><th>Reas.</th><th>Rs</th><th>Qrs</th><th>Reas.</th></tr><tr><td>Repacking 13 men</td><td>at 125 ..</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Repacking 1 tindal</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>Repacking 14 men for 20 bales</td><td>..</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing .. 34 capstan men....</td><td>at 80 ..</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing .. 1 tindal</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing .. 8 lashers</td><td>at 100 ..</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing .. 1 tindal</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing .. 44 men for 27 bales ..</td><td>..</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>60</td></tr></table> | | Reas. | Rs | Qrs | Reas. | Repacking 13 men | at 125 .. | 4 | 0 | 25 | Repacking 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 60 | <hr/> | | | | | Repacking 14 men for 20 bales | .. | 4 | 1 | 85 | Screwing .. 34 capstan men.... | at 80 .. | 6 | 3 | 20 | Screwing .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 12 | Screwing .. 8 lashers | at 100 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Screwing .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 28 | Screwing .. 44 men for 27 bales .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 60 | <table><tr><th></th><th>Rs.</th><th>Qrs.</th><th>Reas.</th></tr><tr><td>Repacking.....</td><td>1115</td><td>2</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Screwing</td><td>1740</td><td>2</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>Total.....</td><td>Rs. 2855</td><td>1</td><td>45</td></tr></table> | | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | Repacking..... | 1115 | 2 | 50 | Screwing | 1740 | 2 | 95 | <hr/> | | | | Total..... | Rs. 2855 | 1 | 45 |
| | | Reas. | Rs | Qrs | Reas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Repacking 13 men | at 125 .. | 4 | 0 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Repacking 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Repacking 14 men for 20 bales | .. | 4 | 1 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Screwing .. 34 capstan men.... | at 80 .. | 6 | 3 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Screwing .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Screwing .. 8 lashers | at 100 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Screwing .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Screwing .. 44 men for 27 bales .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repacking..... | 1115 | 2 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Screwing | 1740 | 2 | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Total..... | Rs. 2855 | 1 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total... 58 men employed. | | Time of Repacking one bale, 16 minutes. Screwing 13 minutes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total 29 minutes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With Screw Presses, in the manner lately adopted in a new establishment of Screws; the bale being completed at one operation. | <table><tr><th></th><th>Reas.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Qrs.</th><th>Reas.</th></tr><tr><td>Capstan .. 35 men</td><td>at 80 ..</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Capstan .. 1 tindal</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Boxes.... 15 men</td><td>at 100 ..</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Boxes.... 2 tindals</td><td>at 134 ..</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>Total... 53 men for 20 bales ..</td><td>..</td><td>11</td><td>2</td><td>68</td></tr></table> | | Reas. | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | Capstan .. 35 men | at 80 .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | Capstan .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Boxes.... 15 men | at 100 .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | Boxes.... 2 tindals | at 134 .. | 0 | 2 | 68 | <hr/> | | | | | Total... 53 men for 20 bales .. | .. | 11 | 2 | 68 | <table><tr><td>Amount for 5000 Bales—</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 2917 2 0</td></tr></table> | Amount for 5000 Bales— | Rs. 2917 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Reas. | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capstan .. 35 men | at 80 .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capstan .. 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boxes.... 15 men | at 100 .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boxes.... 2 tindals | at 134 .. | 0 | 2 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Total... 53 men for 20 bales .. | .. | 11 | 2 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amount for 5000 Bales— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. 2917 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total... 53 men for 20 bales .. | | Time of Packing one bale 22 minutes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With a Geometrical Press, worked with the above new Screws; the bale being completed at one operation. | <table><tr><th></th><th>Reas.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>Qrs.</th><th>Reas.</th></tr><tr><td>Capstan .. 10 men</td><td>at 100 ..</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Capstan .. 1 overseer.....</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Box..... 8 men</td><td>at 100 ..</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Box..... 1 tindal</td><td>..</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td colspan="5"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>Total... 20 men for 20 bales ..</td><td>..</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>75</td></tr></table> | | Reas. | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | Capstan .. 10 men | at 100 .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Capstan .. 1 overseer..... | .. | 0 | 1 | 50 | Box..... 8 men | at 100 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Box..... 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 25 | <hr/> | | | | | Total... 20 men for 20 bales .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 75 | <table><tr><td>Amount for 5000 Bales—</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 997 2 58</td></tr></table> | Amount for 5000 Bales— | Rs. 997 2 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Reas. | Rs. | Qrs. | Reas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capstan .. 10 men | at 100 .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capstan .. 1 overseer..... | .. | 0 | 1 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Box..... 8 men | at 100 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Box..... 1 tindal | .. | 0 | 1 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Total... 20 men for 20 bales .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Amount for 5000 Bales— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. 997 2 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total... 20 men for 20 bales .. | | Time of Packing one bale 15 minutes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The extraordinary diminution of labour effected by means of the Geometrical Press, which is nearly in the proportion of one to three, when compared with the Screws, as above shewn, has been produced chiefly by a scrupulous attention to two important circumstances, the Mechanical power, and the friction of the machine.

It possesses an accelerating power duly proportioned to the nature of the resistance that is to be overcome; which resistance, from the great elasticity of fresh gathered Cotton, increases above an hundred times during the operation of the machine in reducing it within the proper compass, allowing for the great expansion of the bale upon being released from the Press. But on the contrary, the power of the Screw-Press is uniform, and therefore ill adapted to the purpose of compressing a substance that presents a resistance so variable.

The friction of the moving parts of the machine, is very inconsiderable when compared with that of the Screw; a remarkable proof of which was afforded by the fact of six gentlemen in Bombay, performing the entire operation of compressing three hundred weight of Cotton for a bale, in six minutes, with the

Geometrical Press; while a similar operation with the Screws requires thirty-five men, and the utmost exertion of their strength is necessary at the latter part of the process.

The capacity of the receiver or box for the Cotton, is very great in the Geometrical Press, being above sixty cubical feet, which admits of the Cotton being introduced without difficulty. The entire motion of the Press perpendicularly is ten feet, and its ultimate mechanical power is about 1500 to one. But the boxes of the Screw Presses are more limited in size, seldom exceeding forty-two cubical feet, and hence considerable labour is required in treading down the cotton to reduce it within that compass. The perpendicular motion of the Screw seldom exceeds six feet, and its power is usually about 630 to one.

The Geometrical Presses occupy less room and may be erected at a smaller expense than the Screw Presses, in the proportions shewn by the following estimate, which was drawn up at Bombay in 1819, and exhibits the number of machines, with the extent of ground and buildings required for packing thirty thousand bales in one season, and a valuation of each, in round numbers, affixed for the purpose of comparison:—

WILLIAM AND DANIEL WEST, Civil Engineers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

A Copy of the enclosed Letter I put into the Letter-Box of the INDIA GAZETTE (being a Subscriber to that Paper) on Thursday evening last the 20th instant. At the end I made this request "If you cannot print this, please send it to JOHN BOLL." Whether the letter has been so disposed of I cannot tell; but the following notice appears in the INDIA GAZETTE this morning.

Will you print this Letter, Sir? Alteration is not my desire (for truly I do not mean to write any more on the subject), and I thought the Letter itself expressed as much.

A SHARE-HOLDER.

The letters which have lately appeared in the JOHN BULL are, undoubtedly, somewhat alarming; particularly, that which is signed NO DURE, and especially if its author be a person intimately connected with the Government. It has this passage:—"The Merchant, who amasses his wealth under the fostering care and protection of this authority (the Government), the Civilian, who forms in fact a part of it, the Soldier, whose first duty is obedience to its commands, not only unite in declaring Mr. Buckingham to be an injured man, but when he establishes a Paper, which he openly boasts he will place beyond the power of Government to reach, however disrespectful its language, the Merchant, the Civilian, and the Soldier, open their purses, purchase shares in this Paper, and bind themselves to support it in the diffusion of its principles of disorder and disaffection."

the best and most amusing Paper printed here, and partly because he thought that the purchase money, merely as *money*, would not be ill laid out.

The Author of No Doves says that "a band of enemies to the Public safety has been organized;" and then details, or imagines, "the line of operations which they mean to pursue," adding, to the end that no mistake may arise as to who these are, that "they are *English Merchants, Civil Servants, and SOLDIERS!* who are Share-holders in this Paper!"

This has the appearance of an unqualified libel upon the Share-holders in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and might, perhaps, be taken notice of in that light by them; but No DUPE seems to write under the influence of highly raised vindictive feelings, and none such have a part in this communication.

The Editor of the *JOHN BULL* has publicly acknowledged that he is the *Servant* (by which the simple fact, and nothing degrading, is here intended) of the Proprietors of that Paper:—that he was engaged by them, and is liable to be removed at their pleasure, but that they placed him under no shackles in the discharge of his Editorial functions. Now neither was the former, nor is the present, Editor of the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, appointed by the Share-holders: they have not the power to remove him at pleasure, nor can they controul him in the exercise of his duties. Legal opinion has declared that the Share-holders are free from all responsibility on account of the manner in which the Concern has been, is, or may be conducted; and this has always been so understood, or no persons, probably, would have bought shares: but the case is different with respect to the Proprietors of the *JOHN BULL*, because they *have* a controlling power, and are responsible for the acts of the Editor whom they have themselves put into that situation, removable at pleasure.

Further on in his letter No. *Doug* says that "the fever which Mr. Buckingham has created in the Public mind, will subside on his departure to a colder climate,"—and adds (contrary to legal advice and to common understanding) that—"it depends on the Shareholders to prevent a fresh accession," which is followed up by these startling notices. "If they neglect THIS

"duty, well shall feel it *our* to advise a speedy removal to a more moderate atmosphere for such of themselves as display the most overheated temperaments."—"Such of them as are in the Service will do well to recollect that they are aiders and abettors,—the paying supporters" (*thus including all who only take in the Journal*) or the profit pocketing proprietors, of a "Paper devoted to the abuse of the Governor General of India;"—and this, also, appears to be positively libellous. The person who thus writes makes use of an authoritative WE, and as if he were in the habit of giving advice not often passed over without attention. The Share-holders will certainly be placed in an awkward predicament if they are likely to be sent to England at his suggestion. Recrimination is not desired, nor likely to be of use; but it may be asked whether the Proprietors of the JOHN BULL have not allowed that Paper to be devoted to the abuse of other persons besides Mr. Buckingham?

The letter of LEX TALIONIS does not require so much notice, because he menaces *personalities* only; and if anything of that kind, tangibly defamatory, should be admitted into the columns of the JOHN BULL, there can be no doubt that redress will be obtainable.

He who writes this, sincerely *does not believe* that the present Governor General would order any man out of the country, or injure his fortunes, or prospects, in any manner, merely because he was a Share-holder in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, or because he was known to subscribe to that Paper. But if he is under an erroneous belief, and could obtain official, or undeniable, information accordingly,—he candidly confesses his situation to be such, that he would, forthwith, dispose of his share, or make a present of the purchase money to Mr. Buckingham if he could not sell it,—and pledge himself, if required, never to read the JOURNAL again; because he would not *care* to do otherwise. A man not having the means to go home (who would remain in a climate so injurious to the European constitution if he had!) and dependent upon Government for employment and promotion, and for permission to reside in India, who would find it difficult to turn his hand and mind to other occupations after many years abode here,—would not *care*, it is repeated, to do *any thing* which he *knows*, to a certainty, would deprive him of bread.

AN ENQUIRING

Feb. 20, 1893.

SHAREHOLDER.

The Church in Danger.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

On the 9th instant a fire broke out in St. Andrew's Church in consequence of a *spirit* having been thrown into a Magazine of Consultation and Marble Paper, Gum, Wax, and other combustible materials, which, strange to say, was adjoining and in actual contact with that sacred edifice. No time was lost in procuring assistance from the Government Machinery, in working which Mr. ———, was observed to be particularly active, and the fire was speedily subdued, though it still glows inwardly and it is scarcely expected that it will be completely extinguished even by a monthly shower of that fluid, which vanquished the virtue of Danae. The fire has left indelible stains on every feature of the building, from the *Roofing* which surrounds it to the *Wen Aer-Cock* which predominates over it.

The *Incendiary* who occasioned all this fervour and combustion was at once accused and sentenced to Transportation; so that it is supposed not only St. Andrew's Church but every other building, great and small, will be safe for the future, and the crime of *arson* will never more be heard of in India.

CARBON.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend W. MAIRIN, B. A., Captain A. H. COLEMAN, 24 Battalion 24 Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss CAROLINE COLEMAN.

At Madras, on the 29th ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE C. GAGNE, to Miss MARY MACDONALD.

Bull-Baiting.

In order to shew that we, as conductors of a public Journal, are not singular in the opinion we entertain of the want of principle evinced by the Bullites, and of the dullness which characterizes their compositions, we quote the remarks of a respectable Cotemporary on that subject, from his Paper of yesterday, as follows, viz.

We beg the attention of our readers to "A RE-PUBLICATION" and "AN ELEGANT EXTRACT," which will be found in a subsequent column, and to a few Notes we have thought it right to append to the latter. We pity the melancholy obliquity of vision that can see in any thing we have written an attack upon the CHURCH of ENGLAND. We have NOT attacked the CHURCH of ENGLAND, but we have attacked, and will attack again, if we see fit, the disgraceful Pluralities and non-residence for her Clergy. We feel an apology due to our readers for having bestowed so much attention upon our cotemporary, but assure them that as it is the first, we purpose it shall be the last time we shall notice a Paper whose want of principle can only be exceeded by its more than Baetician dullness.

Having given the remarks, we now follow them up by the Extract to which they relate, and on which our Cotemporary paying a just and well merited compliment to the style and reasoning of it, has bestowed the epithet "Elegant," and honored with a few notes illustrative of the various beauties of this delectable morsel of Tauric composition, which together with the Notes so appended to it, we present to our readers precisely in the form in which the whole article appeared in the INDIA GAZETTE of yesterday, viz.

AN ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Risum teneatis? (1)

WE (JOHN BULL) took occasion to reprobate in the INDIA GAZETTE, the introduction of the radical cant of the SCOTSMAN. The article to which we particularly alluded was one in abuse of the "Church of England." We at the same time referred our readers to a letter in the NEW TIMES, exposing most clearly the mis-statements of the pamphlet advocated in the SCOTSMAN, and which the Acting Editor of the INDIA GAZETTE most aptly terms an ANTIDOTE. (2) The article on the same subject—which appeared eight days before, viz. on the 12th instant in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, (3) and which the Acting Editor of the INDIA GAZETTE considers of so much importance, that it is selected for his paper, when three-fourths of it are occupied by a list of subscribers (4) to the relief of the Irish, and Government orders,—received its ANTIDOTE in the JOHN BULL of the 14th, to which we refer the Acting Editor; and recommend to his consideration, whether advantage, either to this or his native country, is likely to accrue from encouraging a dislike to what he is pleased to call our Church Establishment.

We certainly have never seen a Paper more thoroughly Radical issue from any Indian Press than the Gazette of Thursday Evening. The King of Spain is in true Radical slang (5) called TRAITOR Ferdinand!! (6) "If the holy Leaguers refuse him help, it is because they dare not, or cannot, give it!!!" (7)

NOTES.

- (1) So say we—but without a note of interrogation.
- (2) All will admit that in republishing our cotemporary's remarks and the ANTIDOTE he alludes to, we acted with a fairness our cotemporary would do well to imitate.
- (3) Our worthy cotemporary, we observe, is a clear and acute reasoner—the article in question having appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 12th instant, is certainly an admirable reason why it should never appear in the INDIA GAZETTE.
- (4) We hope to see the pages of the Gazette graced with such lists whenever human misery shall require the exercise of Indian benevolence.
- (5) We never indulge in slang—but our cotemporary has long enjoyed a lucrative monopoly of it.
- (6) If a King who swears to maintain the Constitution of his country and then calls in the assistance of foreigners to destroy it, he not a perjured Traitor, we know not what perjury and treason mean.
- (7) Our cotemporary has evidently a genius for notes of admiration; thus formidable expletives dance through his compositions in all the mazes of inextricable confusion. Still, however, we say that the Holy Leaguers have threatened Spain, but that fear has withheld the blow.

Notwithstanding the relief afforded to the suffering Irish—notwithstanding the conduct of the Government in an immediate issue of £100,000, (9) and which extended to the minutest point in which relief could be afforded, even to the remission of all taxes, and actually in an article wherein the benevolence of England is eulogized, the following Radical cant (9) escapes—"but as a reward of her devotion to England, Ireland has reaped nothing but oppression!!" (10) Of England it is said—"she first lashes Ireland into Rebellion, and then exclaims, ye are turbulent!" and in bitter mockery she makes this a pretence for continuing to rule with a rod of iron!!" (11). Then comes the Church of England—and this credulous, and on this subject most profoundly ignorant Acting Editor actually believes, that one Clergyman has the care of no less than THIRTY FIVE parishes!! (12) and not only announces this to his readers as a fact, but reasons on it as an argument against the Church Establishment. (13)

Who this Acting Editor is we know not (14)—but certainly he cannot be an Englishman and a member of the Church of England, or he would know that what he has advanced cannot be fact. (15) We must, however, presume, that he believes it to be so, and therefore recommend him to become better acquainted with the Church of England before he undervalues her in a place of all others, where a well disposed mind would studiously refrain from attacking any Christian Church. (16) much more her who is the Bulwark of CHRISTIANITY. (17)—John Bull; *Saturday Feb. 22, 1823.*

(8) This was highly commendable; but still we affirm, that England has for centuries ruled her sister country with a rod of iron, and that the English Government has hitherto appeared worse than indifferent to the permanent improvement of the Irish people.

(9) Of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, the cant about RADICALISM is the most ludicrously stale. The word "Radicalism" has ceased to have an effect upon the nerves—the farric is threadbare, and we seriously recommend our cotemporary to get up a new one.

(10) Notwithstanding the notes of wonderment and admiration, we appeal to History for the truth of our position.

(11) A rod of iron is bad enough by itself, but with three strapping notes of admiration at its end, it is really too much for the nerves.

(12) This requires, at least, six notes of admiration; but we are grieved to see only three! We will not quibble with our cotemporary about a few parishes more or less, for if a Clergyman has charge of the fifth part of thirty-five parishes, he has charge of six too many.

(13) The blindness that cannot see that an attack upon Pluralities and non-residence is not an attack on the Church of England, deserves, and receives our unqualified pity.

(14) We are sorry for that; and when our cotemporary turns over new leaf and ceases to RUN A MUCK at all who differ from him in opinion, we shall hope for his acquaintance. At present we consider him a dangerous character.

(15) Although an Englishman and a member of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, we know no such thing as that what we have advanced CANNOT be FACT. Where lies the impossibility?

(16) It is NOT TRUE that we have attacked the CHURCH, unless an attack on Pluralities and Non-residence be an attack on the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

(17) We know of no "bulwark" of Christianity but HIM, who has declared that it is founded on a rock, and that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. Christianity existed before the Church of England was heard of, and, for aught we see to the contrary; may exist and flourish when the CHURCH of ENGLAND shall be forgotten.—ACTING EDITOR.

Births.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant STUART CORBETT, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Dr. THOMAS, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Poona, on the 1st instant, the Lady of WILLIAM CHAPLIN, Esq. Commissioner in the Dekhan, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel DICKENS, Commanding His Majesty's 24th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Salem, on the 16th ultimo, in the 27th year of her age, MARIA ROSALEE, the Wife of W. D. DAVIES, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bombay, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. J. HARRINGTON, Sub Conductor in the Ordnance Department, leaving a disconsolate Widow and Child, and a circle of friends, to deplore his irreparable loss.

The Indian Day.

No. II.—SUN RISE.

Forth from the glorious East, as from an urn,
Spring mighty floods of rich and amber light.
The Heavens are bathed in sunshine, and are bright
As if with smiles, and then with blushes burn,
Like a young bride who hails her Lord's return
From his first absence—who can marvel now,
At that deep worship which the Persian paid
To his Divinity from some green hill's brow,
Which the young sun beams clothed, whilst yet the shade
Of night lay pillow'd on the mists below?—
Oh! who could view yon cloudy ocean roll'd
In waves of ruby, amethyst, and gold,
Nor raise his heart to that first cause who bade
The fields of morning thus to be array'd?

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Bulliana.

We feel it our duty to submit the following 'which has reached Town Express from Saugor,' to our readers, in an Extra.

Great-Distress in Ireland from scarcity of Grain.

The above intelligence may be relied on.—John Bull, Feb. 21.

Armagh, Sept. 10.—Our 4lb. loaf, which, last week, sold for 8d. has this week fallen to 6d. and in every other articles of consumption, the effects a most abundant harvest, are rapidly manifesting themselves.—John Bull, Feb. 24.

If therefore the line of conduct, (appealing to the Supreme Court) which he (Mr. Buckingham) is pursuing, is to be sanctioned, it must be acknowledged, by every man of common sense, that in silence alone is safety to be found; and the Press, as an instrument for maintaining integrity; and exposing knavery and falsehood, must, in India at least, cease from that day to have any power or influence.—John Bull, Feb. 11.

Instructions are issued to Mr. Buckingham's Successor to interpose between "the decrees of an Arbitrary Governor General" and all Rogues and Rascals in India—what?—THE LAW!! To what a pitch of folly, Johnny, have we reached, when these scenes are not tales of fancy, but of sober reality.—John Bull, Feb. 21.

There must and does rest in the Supreme Government a power to check a system so criminal and dangerous, as that which the JOURNAL has now more openly than ever avowed:—so far from having any objection to the Law lending its aid to Government to accomplish that, I should see its concurrence with much pleasure.—John Bull, Feb. 21.

Shipping Arrivals.

| CALCUTTA. | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|------------|------------------|
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
| Feb. 24 | Confiance | Portg. | J. Pereira | Macao Jan. 16 |
| MADRAS. | | | | |
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
| Feb. 8 | Scythe | British | Biscarel | Mauritius Dec. 8 |

Shipping Departures.

| CALCUTTA. | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
| Feb. 23 | Lord Wellington | Portg. | P. da Costa | Lisbon |

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24, 1823.
Kedgerree.—NERRUBDA, outward-bound, remains.—HUMRANG JATIE, (D.), BOURDON, (F.), and FLORA, passed down.
Kedgerree.—LA SEINE, (F.), outward-bound, remains.
New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, and TRAMER.